(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2260)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1790.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT FOR NATURALIZATION.

Passed July Session, 1779.

WHEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this state: And whereas many foreigners, from the lenity of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws, to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this state, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this state do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom, or state, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general-court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this state, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat, and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a quaker, menonist, or dunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the state of Maryland, and will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the said state, and that I do not hold myself bound, to yield any allegiance, or obedience, to any king, or prince, or any other state or government;" (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to administer and take) shall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be, henceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this state, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council, or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this state seven years, previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property in said estate, required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration, respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the records of the said court: And any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration, respectively, before him, and the time when taken, and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council, or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the said court, entered among the minutes of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born subject, and as such shall be allowed in every court of this state.

And, To encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this state: *Be it enacted*, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this state.

And, To encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and settle in this state: *Be it enacted*, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this state.

ACT for the relief of certain foreigners who have settled within this state, and for other purposes, supplemental to the act for Naturalization; passed the 22d of December, 1789.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, passed at July session, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, declares, that every person, who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom or state, and shall repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat, and subscribe, the oath or affirmation in the said act prescribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, shall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be, thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights, and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions provided by the said act: And whereas, since the passage of the said act, divers foreigners have come into this state, and have settled, and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, soil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchase of property, both real and personal, and to improve the same, thereby acquiring a just and equitable title to such property; but, through ignorance of the provisions contained in the beforementioned act, or apprehending that taking and subscribing the oaths of allegiance, in the usual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the said foreigners have not taken and subscribed the oath, prescribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumstances required by the same; whereby their titles to such real property as they have acquired, since their settlement in this state, may be drawn in question, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas the said foreigners have always manifested a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that, by securing their interest in our soil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that justice and policy require, that the hardships and inconveniences, under which they respectively labour, should be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every the said foreigners who, since their settlement in this state, have purchased and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, personal, or mixed, and have since possessed and enjoyed the same, and have still a just and equitable title thereto, whether such title be derived from grant, gift, purchase, or devise, shall, by virtue of this act, hold, possess, and enjoy, such property, real, personal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and, to all intents and purposes, as rightfully, as the said foreigners would have been entitled to hold, possess, and enjoy, the same, if they had respectively naturalized themselves, according to the express provisions contained in the said act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in case any real property, purchased or acquired by foreigners, since the passage of the aforesaid act, hath been escheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this state to the said property so escheated, and to any property so escheatable, shall be and the same are hereby relinquished, and vested for ever hereafter in the said foreigners, their heirs, and assigns;—saving, nevertheless, to all persons whatsoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any such escheatable property under the laws of this state, their several and respective rights: And all and every person and persons, who may have purchased, or otherwise acquired any real property, from or under the said foreigners or any of them, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with respect to such property, as if the same had been purchased, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themselves, according to the provisions of the said original act.

Provided nevertheless, That the said foreigners, respectively, before they shall receive the benefit of this act, shall naturalize themselves in the mode prescribed by the original act, on or before the first day of June next ensuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: *And provided also*, That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the said respective foreigners, or others, shall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intentions, as well of this, as of the said original act, into complete execution, *Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That the governor and council shall, and they are hereby requested to cause the said respective acts to be printed and published in the several news-papers within this state, for the space of six weeks after the end of this session of assembly, in the English, French, and German languages; and shall, also, cause the said original act to be published, in like manner, for the space of two weeks, in the month of May, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET DE NATURALIZATION.

Passé dans la Séance de Novembre, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet Etat; et d'autant que la modération de notre Gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par notre Constitution et les Lois pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre Climat, la fertilité de notre Sol, et les avantages de notre Commerce, peuvent éxciter beaucoup d'Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, si on les fesoit participants des avantages et des priviléges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent:

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée-Générale de Maryland a passée un arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état, que ce soit, et qui répétera et signera, pardevant le Gouverneur et son Conseil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté de cet Etat, une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera, et signera le ferment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est quaqre, menoniste, ou dunker) *savoir*:—"Je A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai "dorénavant fidel sujet de l'Etat de Maryland, et que "je ne me trois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissance "d'aucun Roi ou Prince, ou d'aucun autre Etat ou Gou-"vernement,"—(lequel ferment, ou affirmation, et signature susdit, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le Gouverneur et le Conseil, ou par la Cour-Générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou par quelque Cour de Comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera, dorénavant, estimé et consideré comme sujet natif de cet Etat, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges du dit Etat; pourvu, que personne de ceux qui en seront devenu sujets, en vertu de cet Arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme Gouverneur, Membre du Conseil ou de l'Assemblée-Générale, ou Délegue du Congrés, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence, dans cet Etat, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds réquiré par la Constitution et la Forme du Gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conseil portera, à la Séance de chaque Cour-Générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signés le dit ferment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, pardevant le Gouverneur, at pardevant le Conseil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite Cour: Et tout Juge de la Cour-Générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit ferment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere Cour-Générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit ferment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'il l'auront pris et fait, au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, pour être enrégistrés dans les mémoires de la dite Cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conseil, ou quelque Juge de la Cour-Générale, ou le Greffier de la dite Cour, ou celui de quelque Cour de Comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit ferment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liste de quelque Juge de la dite Cour, enrégistrée dans les mémoires; que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit ferment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, sera estimé dans toutes les Cours de cet Etat, sujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il soit ordonné*, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et signeront la déclaration, et le ferment, ou affirmation susdits, seront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute Impôt, pendant deux ans aprés leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les Gens de Metiers, ou Artisans, et les Manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il soit ordonné*, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun Impôt sur eux, ni sur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet Etat; pourvu, qu'ils prennent et signent la déclaration et le ferment, ou l'affirmation, susdit.

ARRET *pour subvenir au* Soulagement de *certains* ETRANGERS *qui se sont établis dans cet Etat, et pour d'autres Desseins; supplée à l'*ARRET *de* NATURALIZATION, *passé le 22d* Décembre, 1789.

D'AUTANT que l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, passé dans la Séance de Juillet, l'an mil sept cens soixants et dix-neuf, déclare, que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de que que nation, royaume, ou état que ce soit, et répétera et signera une déclarance de sa croyance dans la Religion Chrétienne, et prendera, répétera, et signera le ferment, ou l'affirmation, prescrite et ordonné par le dit Arrêt, pardevant le Gouverneur et son Conseil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté, sera, alors et dorénavant, regardé et consideré comme sujet naturel de cet Etat; et sera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des priviléges d'un sujet naturel de cet Etat; néanmoins, assujettis aux réstrictions référées par le dit Arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet Arrêt est passée, divers Etrangers sont venus dans cet Etat, et s'y sont établis, et en sont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les différents avantages accordés par notre Gouvernement, par le Climat, par le Sol, par le Commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'achter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres justes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choses contenues dans l'Arrêt cidevant mentionnée; ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et signant le ferment d'obéissance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils seroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouissent les sujets naturels, les dits Etrangers n'ont pas pris et signé le ferment prescrit par l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, sous les circonstances particulières qui en étoit requises; c'est pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont acheté, depuis leur établissement dans cet Etat, pourroient être examines, ce qui leur seroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits Etrangers ont ton-

jours manifeſté un grand attachement pour notre Gouvernement et nos Loix, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en ſureté dans notre päis, que leur affection pour cet Etat ſera plus entiérement confirmée, et que la juſtice et le politique réquere, que les peines et les inconvénients, qu'il ſouffrent, ſoient rémédiés,

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée-Generale de Maryland a paſſé un Arrêt, dans lequel il eſt entendu, Que tous les Etrangers qui depuis leur établiſſement dans cet Etat, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies juſtes et légitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont poſſedé et jouit, et qui en ont encore des titres juſtes et équitables, ſoit qu'ils leur ſuſſent légués par conceſſion, par dons, ou par teſtament, en vertu de cet Arrêt, auront poſſeſſion et jouiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, auſſi entiérement et amplement, à tous égards, et auſſi légitimement comme ſi les dits Etrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dites biens, s'ils ſe ſuſſent faits naturalizer, ſuivant les formes contenues dans le dit Arrêt pour la Naturalization.

Et qu'il ſoit encore ordonné, Que, ſie en cas quelque bien à fond, acheté, ou acquis, par des Etrangers, depuis que le ſuſdit Arrêt eſt paſſé, a été confiſqué, il eſt déclaré, par ces préſentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet Etat, contre le dit bien, confiſqué de cette maniere, et contre tout bien confiſcable, ſoient, et ſont par ce moyen, abandonnés, et inveſtis à jamais, aux dits Etrangers, leurs héritiers, ou ſubſtitués: Cédant, néanmoins, à toute perſonne qui aura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confiſcables, ſous les loix de cet Etat, des divers droits: Et toute perſonne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits Etrangers, ſera, et eſt ici déclaré, en droit de tous les avantages que ce bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été acheté ou acquis de quelque Etranger, qui ſe ſoit-naturalizé ſelon les ordonnances du dit Arrêt original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits Etrangers ſe naturalizeront, dans la forme preſcrite par l'Arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet Arrêt; laquelle naturalization ſera avant, ou ſur, le premier jour du mois de Juin prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci, ſera illégale: *Pourvu*, Qu'aucune application ne ſe faſſe, au-deſſous du tems limité par cet Arrêt, pour préiudicier les droits des dits Etrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne ſoint admiſes ni reçues.

Et, à fin du continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces préſents que par celles de l'Arrêt original, et les mener à une entiere exécution, *Qu'il ſoit encore ordonné par l'autorité ſuſdite*, Que le Gouverneur et ſon Conſeil, ſeront et ſont ainſi priés, de faire imprimer les dits Arrêts, dans les diverſes Gazettes de cet Etat, pendant l'éſpace de ſix ſemaines après la fin de cet Séance d'Aſſemblée, dans les langues Françoiſes, Allemandes, et Angloiſes; et le dit Arrêt original ſera publié, dorenavan, de la même maniere, pendant l'éſpace de deux ſemaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Mai.

STAAT von MARYLAND.

Verordnung wegen der Aufnahme unter die Landeseingebohrnen genemiget in der Sitzung vom November, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung des Volks ein Mittel iſt, die Reichtuemer und Stærke eines Staats zu befœrdern viele Fremde durch unſere gelinde Regierung; die Sicherheit unſerer Verordnungen und geſetze zur buergerlichen und Religions Freiheit; die Mildigkeit unſerer Himmels, Gegend; die Fruchtbarkeit unſers Bodens un die Vortheiſe unſers Handels, aufgemuntert werden mœgen, zu kommen und ſich in deiſem Staat niederzulaſſen, wenn ſie an den Vorrechten und Vortheilen, welche die natuerlich Eingebornen Unterthanen dieſes Staats genieſſen Theilnehmen koennen.

So iſt daher durch die Allgemeine Verſammlung von Maryland verordnet, Dais eine yede Perſon welche kuenftig in dieſſen Staat kommit, von was Volk, Reich oder Staat ſie ſey ſoll vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichts hofe, oder einem Richter, oder vor einem Gerichte einer Grafſchaft, dieſes Staats wiederhohlen und unterſchreiben eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens-Bekentniſſes der Chriſtlichen Religion und lieſten wiederholen und unterſchrieben den folgenden Eid oder Bekraeftigung er ſei ein Quaker, Menoniſt or Dunker, nemlich:—" Ich, A. B. ſchwoere oder bekraeftige, " daſs ich hinfuero ein Untherthan des Staats von Maryland ſeyn will, beſagtem Staat treu und gehorſam " zu ſeyn, mich auch nicht verbindlich halten will, " einen Koenige oder Prinzen, oder einem andern " Staat, oder Regierung einigen Gehorſam und Unter- " wuerfigkeit zu leiſten"—(Welcher beſagte Eid oder Bekraeftigung und Unterſchrift wie vorhin bemerkt, der Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und Rath, der Allgemeine Gerichtſhof, oder ein von den Richter deſhalb, oder ein Gerichtſhof einer Grafſchaft hiedurch bemaechtigetzu verwalten und zu nehmen) eine ſolche Perſon hierauf und hiernach geachtet werden, beurtheilt und erkannt als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieſes Staats, und inſkuenftige zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthan dieſes Staats berechtiget zuſeya mit der Bedingung, daſs keine Perſon, welche ein eingebohrner natuerlicher Unterthan dieſes Staats durch Kraft dieſer Verordnung wird, beſtimmet werden ſolle zu einem œffentlichen Amt oder zum Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) Mitglied des Raths oder der Allgemeinen Verſammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum congreſs gewahlet werden ſoll, es ſey denn daſs ſolche Perſon bereits ſieben Yahre in dieſem Staat gewohnt habe, vor ſolcher Wahl oder Beſtimmung, auch ſoll ſodann ein ſolcher das Eigenthum und Vermœgen beſitzen, welches durch die Geſetze und Vorſchrift der Regierung erfordert wird um ein ſolches Amt in der Maaſſe zu fuehren

Es iſt auch deſhalb verordnet, Daſs der Schreiber der Raths verſammlung vor der ſitzung einer jeden Allgemeinen Verſammlung eine genaue Liſte der Nahmen der Perſonen fuehren und vorlegen ſolle von denen, die da angenommen haben, geleiſted und unterſchrieben den beſagten Eid oder Bekraeftigung, und beſagte Erklærung in Betracht deſſen auffuehren vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath auch die zeit bemerken, wenn er uebernommen und geleiſted ſey, an dem Schreiber der Allgemeinen Raths verſamlung um eingefuehret zu werden in die Verzeichniſſe der beſagten Verſammlung und jeder Richter der Allgemeinen Gerichtshof, welcher verwalted und annimmt den beſagten Eid oder Bekraeftigung, ſoll ueberdem an die nechſte Allgemeine Verſammlung eine Liſte der Nahmen der Perſonen, welche lieiten und den beſagten Eid und Bekraeftigung unterſchreiben ſollen und in Betracht deſſen dieſelbe Erklærung vor ihm machen und die zeit beſtimmen wenn ſie angenommen und geleiſtet, an den Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichtſhofes, eingefuehret zu werden.

Und iſt daher verordnet, Daſs einer yeden Perſon ein Verſicherungs-Schein gegeben werde, durch den Schreiber der Raths Verſammlung, oder eines Richters der Allgemeinen oder des Gerichtſhofes einer Grafſchaft wenn ſie angenommen und unterſchrieben hat den beſagten Eid oder Bekraeftigung und geleiſtet und unterſchrieben die beſagte Erklærung wie zu erſehen aus der Liſte des Schreibers des Allgemeinen Gerichtſhofes oder eines yeden Richters des beſagten Gerichtſhofes eingefueret in die Verzeichniſſe von Perſonen die den beſagten Eid oder Bekraettigung gethan geleiſtet und unterſchrieben haben und ſoll dieſer Verſicherungs Schein ſodann ein zeugniſs ſeyn und ein Beweis, daſs ein ſolcher als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan geachtet und angenommen werden ſoll, auch zu yeden Gerichtſhofe dieſes Staats als ein ſolcher zugelaſſen werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremde aufzumuntern zukommen und ſich in dieſem Staat niederzulaſſen; *So iſt verordnet*, Daſs einem ſolchen Fremden, der in dieſſen Staat kommt, die Verſicherung, den Eid und die Bekraeftigung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben hat, wie vorher bemerket, weder ihn noch ſeinem Eigenthum waerend zwey Yauren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſem Staat keine Taxe ſoll aufgeleget werden, und um ſolche Fremde; als Kaufleute Kuenſtler und Werkmeiſter aufzumuntern, in dieſen Staat zu kommen und ſich niederzulaſſen.

So iſt verordnet, Daſs einen ſolchen Fremden oder ſeinen Eigentoum keine Taxe aufgeleget werden ſoll, er ſey ein Handelsmann Kuenſtler oder Werkmeiſter der in dieſſen Staat kommt, annimt und unterſchriebt die Erklaerung, den Eid oder Verſicherung wie vorhin bemeldet vor Ablauf von vier Yahren nach ſeiner Ankunft in dieſſen Staat.

Verordnung zur Erleichterung gewiſſer Fremden, die ſich in dieſem Staat nieder gelaſſen und zu andern Abſichten, als ein zuſatz zu der Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget den 21ten December, 1789.

DA die Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget in der sitzung im Julius des Jahrs ein thauſend ſieben hundert neuen und ſiebenzig, erklaeret, daſs yede Perſon welche in der Folge in dieſem Staat kommt, von was fuer Volk, Reich oder Staat ſie ſey und wieder holet und unterſchreibt die Erklaerung von ihren Glauben in der Chriſtlichen Religion und annimt, wieder holet und unterſcheibt den Eid oder Verſicherung, in der letzten Verordnung vorgeſchreiben; vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) oder dem Rath oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichtſhofe oder einem von den Richter oder vor dem Gerichtſhofe einer yeden Grafſchaft, ſoll deſhalb und darnach geachtet, beurtheilt und angenommen werden, als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieſes Staats und ſoll zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthans dieſes Staats berechtiget ſeyn; nichtſdeſtoweniger aber unterworffen ſeya denen durch dieſe Verordnung beſtimmten Einſchraenkungen und wenn eben zu der zeit, da dieſe Verordnung genehmiget worden, verſchiedene Fremde in dieſen Staat gecommen ſind; ſich beſetzt haben und da durch Einwohner worden ſind, auch bewogen durch die verſchiedenen Vortheile, durch unſere Regierung; Himmels gegend, Boden und Gewerbe bewuerket, ihr Geld anzuwenden und Eigenthum zu kaufen es ſey bewegliches oder unbewegliches, und ſolches zu vermehren, hiedurch zu erwerben einen gerechten und heiligen Anſpruch auf ſolches Eingenthum, aber durch Unwiſſenheit der in der vorbemeldeten Verordnung enthaltenen Dinge oder ohne zu verſtehen, daſs dieſe Anahme und Unterſchrift des Eides der Treue in der gewœhnlichen Art ſie berechtigen werde die Vortheile des Eigenthums, und ſolche Fremde nicht angenommen haben und nicht unterſcrieben den durch die Verordnung von der Aufnahme unter die Engebohrnen vorgeſchriebenen Eid unter den beſondern Umſtaenden die dazu erforderlich ſind weshalb ihr Anrecht zu ſothanen weſentlichen Eigenthum als ſie ſeit ihrer Niederlaſſung erworben haben in dieſem Staat und zu ihren groeſſeiten Nachtheil und Schaden in einigen Anſpruch genommen werden mœge. Und wenn ſothane beſagte Fremden eine beſtaendige Zuneigung zu unſerer Regierung und Geſetzen jederzeit bezeuget haben und es erweiſlich iſt durch Anlegung ihres Vermœgens in dieſem Lande, daſs ſie dazu eine Neigung haben und eben dadurch beſtætiget wird und es ſodann Gerichtigkeit und Staatsklugheit erfordert, daſs Beſchewerde und Ungemach dem ſie in dieſen Betracht unterworffen ſind, von ihnen entlediget werden.

So iſt deſhalb verordnet, durch die Allgemeine Verſammlung von Maryland, Daſs alle und yede vorbemeldete Fremde, welche ſeit ihrer Niederlaſſung in dieſem Staat durch geſetzmaſſige und redliche Mittel einen Theil eines Eigenthums, es ſey bewiglich oder unbewiglich oder vermiſcht angekauft und erworben haben und bisdahin einen ruhigen und billigen Anſpruch behaupten, es mag ſeyn, daſs ſolche Aufprueche hergeleitet werden von Verwilligung, Schenkung, Kauff oder Teſtament; ſo ſollen ſie Kraft dieſer Verordnung ſolches behalten, beſitzen und genieſſen, ſolches bewegliches, unbewegliches oder vermiſchtes Eigenthum, ſo vollkommen und richtig und zu allen Abſichten und Zwecken ſo rechtmaſſig als beſagte Fremde berechtiget worden, zu behalten, beſitzen und genieſſen, daſſelbe, als wenn ſie in Betracht deſſen unter die Landes eingebohrnen aufgenommen worden nach der ausdruecklichen Vorſchrift in der beſagten Verordnung fuer die Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen.

Und iſt daher ferner verordnet, Daſs im fall ein weſentliches Eigenthum von Fremden ſeit der Genehmigung vorbemeldeter Verordnung erkauft oder erworben, in gerichtliche Verhaft genommen ſey; ſo iſt hiedurch erklæret, daſs alle Recute und Anſprueche dieſes Eigenthum zu dem beſagten Eigenthum ſo in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen und zu einen ſolchen Eigenthum, ſo in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen werden kann; mœgen und ſeyn hiedurch aufgehoben und demnach ſollen Fremden ins kuenftige wieder ertheilet werden; ſollen auch deren Erben und Bevollmæchtigten ueberlaſſen, auch allen Perſonen, wer es auch ſey, die dieſem zuvor einen Anſpruch zu ſolchen in gerichtliche Verhaft genommenen Eigenthum unter den Geſetzen und Rechten dieſes Staats erworben und yede oder alle Perſonen, welche von beſagten Fremden ein weſentliches Eigenthum gekauft oder auf andre weiſe enworben haben, ſollen hiedurch erklæret und berechtiget ſeyn zu allen und yeden Vortheil und Nutzen in Anſehung ſolches Eigenthum, als wenn es erkaufft oder erworben wære von einem ſolchen Fremden ſelbſt, der unter die Eingebohren aufgenommen worden nach dem Inhalt der beſagten urſprueglichen Verordnung.

Nichtſdeſtoweniger mit der Bedingung, daſs die beſagten Fremden hingegen ehe und beſor ſie die Wohlthat dieſer Verordnung geneſſen, ſich zuvor unter die Eingebohren aufnehmen laſſen ſollen, nach der vorgeſchriebenen Weiſe durch die urſprueglische Verordnung an oder vor den erſten Tag des nechtfolgenden Junius, es mag nichts deſtoweniger entgegen ſeyn welchem Geſetze es wolle mit der Bedingung auch, daſs keine Deutungen in der durch dieſe Verordnung beſtimmten zeit zum Nachteil der Richte beſagter Fremden oder anderer zugelaſſen oder angenommen werden ſollen. Und um dieſe gute abſicht ſowol dieſer, als beſagter urſprunglichen Verordnung in vollige Anluebung zu ſetzen, ſo iſt ferner unter vorbeſagten Anſehen verordnet, daſs der Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und Rath hiedurch erſuchet werden, zu verfuegen, daſs die bemerkte Verordnung in den verſchiedenen Zeitungen in dieſem Staat in Zeit von ſechs Wochen nach Vollendung dieſer Sitzung der Verſammlung gedruckt und bekannt gemacht werde in der Engliſchen Deutſchen und Franzœ, ſiſchen Sprache, auch zugleich zu verfuegen, daſs die urſprunenglische Verordnung auf gleichesweiſe in einer zeit von zwey Wochen yedes Yahr im Monath May bekannt gemachte werde.

VIENNA, January 27.

THE probability of the Emperor's life becomes daily leſs. His death would, at the preſent moment, plunge the houſe of Auſtria into difficulties ſimilar to thoſe which ſhe experienced at the death of Charles VI. with the difference of a ſuperior military eſtabliſhment.—The Auſtrian army, by the recent arrangements, will conſiſt of 356,000 men.

The two Imperial courts, in the vaſt plan of maſſacre and devaſtation which forms the ſyſtem of the enſuing campaign, have thus diſtributed their bloodhounds:—60,000 Ruſſians in Finland—60,000 Kalmucks in Pruſſia and on the frontiers of Poland—40,000 in the Ukrain—40,000 Auſtrain troops in Gallicia—100,000 in Sileſia.—The preſent army continued againſt the Turks--40,000 Imperial troops againſt the Belgic inſurgents.

—Reaſon frowns on war's unequal game,
Where waſted nations raiſe a ſingle name.

ORSOVA.

Famine has reduced the garriſon of Orſova to demand a truce of three days for the adjuſtment of a capitulation.

LONDON, February 10.

A few days ago a young couple went to be married at Aſhton-under-Line; when the ceremony was about to commence, the lady walked out of the church; the gentleman, with much apparent eagerneſs, followed her; in the moſt tender manner entreated her to return and make him happy, to which ſhe at length conſented. When again in the church, and at the altar, the intended bridegroom made a moſt obſequious bow, wiſhed her a good day and left her.

A fellow at Windſor, who lately ate a cat, has given another proof the brutality of his diſpoſition—an inſtance too ferocious and ſanguinary almoſt, to admit of public repreſentation.

He was at a public houſe at Old Windſor, one day in the courſe of laſt week, and, without apparent cauſe walked out of the houſe, and with a bill-hook ſevered his hand from his arm. His brutal courage was ſtrongly marked in this tranſaction; for the inhuman monſter made three ſtrokes with the inſtrument before he could effect his purpoſe, and at laſt actually made a complete amputation. He aſſigns no other reaſon for this terrible ſelf attack than his total diſinclination to work, and that this ſtep will compel the overſeers of his pariſh to provide for him during the remainder of his life.

Feb. 19. There has been a very ſerious riot in the iſland of Sicily. The government had farmed out the revenue of oil, and the contractor immediately advanced the price of it. The people remonſtrated in vain, and at length grew ſo incenſed that they reſolved to take the adminiſtration of juſtice into their own hands, and actually hung the contractor and all his emiſſaries. The viceroy immediately lowered the duty.

An American loyaliſt, who was aſked to take a ticket for general Burgoyne's benefit at Drury-Lane, as author of the Heireſs, made the following reply: "I paid enough for his ſword in America, and am determined to give nothing to his pen in England."

From experiments made by the earl of Fife, it appears that the Mangel Wurzel, or Root of Scarcity, notwithſtanding the ſtrong recommendation of doctor Lettſom, has not anſwered the expectations formed by its eulogiſt, and on a comparative calculation of its product and utility is found inferior to common turnips, carrots, or turnip-rooted cabbage, as a food for cattle or the human ſpecies.

The ladies of this country have adopted what is called the BASTILE BONNET; which, with all its charms, give one an idea of *chains* and *confinement*.

A celebrated dancing maſter at Glaſgow, having by ſome means or other damaged the fiddle of a German, one of the muſicians of the militia band, on the parade day received the following extraordinary challenge.

(Copy of the original.)

" Sir,

" Vous le Engliſe me allemande, vous take my Fiddel, de way in my contree be fill de ſorde me no want to teach de danſe; me no underſtand vous profeſſione, vous no underſtand de mine; vous get your bread vid de towe, me get mine vid de finger.

" If vous be de German me expect de rencontre at ſeven o'clock on Friday morning to give de ſatisfactione, me bring my comrade for my ſeconde, vous bring your frinde vid you, the wall behind the jale, vous no come at your peril."

Wedneſday nite. Signed W.

The affair, however, after recourſe to juſtice, was at length ſettled to the ſatisfaction of the enraged *ſcraper*.

NEW-YORK, *April* 22.

New Windſor, April 14.

Some days ago, a huge rock on that end of Butterhill (Highlands) which adjoins Hudſon's river, was diſcovered to leave its bed, near the ſummit of the mountain, and proceed with ſurpriſing rapidity down the ſteep, making a tremendous noiſe, and tearing up either rocks or trees that oppoſed, till it plunged into the river. This was obſerved by two fiſhing boats, who narrowly eſcaped being daſhed to pieces by it or the number of ſtones and ſplinters of rocks that accompanied it, or of being ſwampt by the confuſion it made in the water. They ſuppoſed it to be of about ſeven feet diameter, and was occaſioned by its being undermined by heavy rains, as it ſtood on a very ſandy ſpot.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 24.

Wedneſday afternoon at four o'clock were interred the remains of the illuſtrious and venerable BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, L. L. D. with every mark of tender and reſpectful ſorrow, which an affectionate family, devoted to him—friends truly ſenſible of his worth, or an intelligent and grateful city could ſhew.

The ſhips in the harbour, even thoſe of Great-Britain, hung their flags half maſt high.

The following was the order of proceſſion obſerved on the above occaſion.

All the clergy of the city, including the miniſters of the Hebrew congregation, before the corpſe.

The corpſe, carried by citizens. The pall ſupported by the preſident of the ſtate—The chief juſtice—The preſident of the bank—Samuel Powel, William Bingham, and David Rittenhouſe, Eſquires.

Mourners, conſiſting of the family of the deceaſed, with a number of particular friends.

The ſecretary and members of the ſupreme executive council.

The ſpeaker and members of the general aſſembly.

Judges of the ſupreme court and other officers of government.

The gentlemen of the bar.

The mayor and corporation of the city of Philadelphia.

The printers of the city, with their journeymen and apprentices.

The philoſophical ſociety.

The college of phyſicians.

The cincinnati.

The college of Philadelphia.

And ſundry other ſocieties, together with a numerous and reſpectable body of citizens.

The concourſe of ſpectators was greater than ever was known on the like occaſion. It is computed that not leſs than 20,000 perſons attended and witneſſed the funeral. The order and ſilence which prevailed, during the proceſſion, deeply evinced the heartfelt ſenſe, entertained by all claſſes of citizens, of the unparalelled virtues, talents, and ſervices of the deceaſed.

April 27. On Sunday laſt arrived at New-York the brig Rambler, capt. Keaquick, in 38 days from Havre-de-Grace. The captain brought a Paris print of March 12th, entitled, " *L'Union ou Journal de la Liberté*," from which the following is extracted:—

" On the 20th of February, at 6 in the morning, his imperial majeſty, JOSEPH II. emperor of Germany, departed this life. He died with the greateſt firmneſs and compoſure, perfectly retaining his ſenſes to the laſt moment. All good men will reverence the memory of this prince, whoſe various good qualities, and ardent deſire for the happineſs of his ſubjects, entitle him to the eſteem of mankind. Previous to his death he made the neceſſary arrangements with regard to his ſucceſſor, whoſe arrival at Vienna was hourly expected at the time of the emperor's death. Excepting this intelligence, the preſent inſtant is rather barren of great events. The cabinets, however, are very buſy; the hour is pregnant with futurity, and the uſual events of ages are ready to burſt upon us in a moment.

" *Vienna, Feb.* 24. The emperor's body lay in ſtate all yeſterday morning, in the royal chapel; and was buried in the evening in one of the vaults appropriated to the Auſtrian family.

" Leopold II. ſucceeds the emperor Joſeph, and is expected in this capital to-morrow."

Letters, we underſtand, have been received by the late arrivals from England, which mention, that the court of London has iſſued orders for the immediate equipment of 24 ſhips of the line, and for the recal of all their officers on half pay, the preſent poſture of political affairs in Europe having rendered the meaſure abſolutely neceſſary.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 6.

Congreſs of the United States.

At the ſecond ſeſſion, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to promote the progreſs of Uſeful Arts.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled,

That upon the petition of any perſon or perſons to the ſecretary of ſtate, the ſecretary for the department of war, and the attorney-general of the United States, ſetting forth, that he, ſhe, or they, hath or have invented or diſcovered any uſeful art, manufacture, engine, machine or device, or any improvement therein not before known or uſed, and praying that a patent may be granted therefor, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid ſecretary of ſtate, the ſecretary for the department of war, and the attorney-general, or any two of them, if they ſhall deem the invention or diſcovery ſufficiently uſeful and important, to cauſe letters patent to be made out in the name of the United States, to bear teſte by the preſident of the United States, reciting the allegations and ſuggeſtions of the ſaid petition, and deſcribing the ſaid invention or diſcovery, clearly, truly, and fully, and thereupon granting to ſuch petitioner or petitioners, his, her, or their heirs, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, for any term not exceeding fourteen years, the ſole and excluſive right and liberty of making, conſtructing, uſing and vending to others to be uſed, the ſaid invention or diſcovery; which letters patent ſhall be delivered to the attorney-general of the United States to be examined, who ſhall within fifteen days next after the delivery to him, if he ſhall find the ſame conformable to this act, certify it to be ſo at the foot thereof, and preſent the letters patent, ſo certified to the preſident, who ſhall cauſe the ſeal of the United States to be thereto affixed, and the ſame ſhall be good and available to the grantee or grantees by force of this act, to all and every intent and purpoſe herein contained, and ſhall be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpoſe in the office of the ſecretary of ſtate, and deliver to the patentee or his agent, and the delivery thereof ſhall be entered on the record and endorſed on the patent by the ſaid ſecretary at the time of granting the ſame.

And be it further enacted, That the grantee or grantees of each patent ſhall, at the time of granting the ſame, deliver to the ſecretary of ſtate a ſpecification in writing, containing a deſcription, accompanied with draughts or models, and explanations and models (if the nature of the invention or diſcovery will admit of a model) of the thing or things by him or them invented or diſcovered, and deſcribed as aforeſaid, in the ſaid patents; which ſpecification ſhall be ſo particular, and ſaid models ſo exact, as not only to diſtinguiſh the invention or diſcovery from other things before known and uſed, but alſo to enable a workman or other perſon ſkilled in the art of manufacture, whereof it is a branch, or wherewith it may be neareſt connected, to make, conſtruct or uſe the ſame, to the end that the public may have the full benefit thereof, after the expiration of the patent term; which ſpecification ſhall be filed in the office of the ſaid ſecretary, and certified copies thereof ſhall be competent evidence in all courts and before all juriſdictions, where any matter or thing, touching or concerning ſuch patent, right, or previlege, ſhall come in queſtion.

And be it further enacted, That upon the application of any perſon to the ſecretary of ſtate, for a copy of any of ſuch ſpecification, and for permiſſion to have a ſimilar model or models made, it ſhall be the duty of the ſecretary to give ſuch copy, and to permit the perſon ſo applying for a ſimilar model or models, to take or make, or cauſe the ſame to be taken or made, at the expence of ſuch applicant.

And be it further enacted, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall deviſe, make, conſtruct, uſe, employ, or vend within theſe United States, any art, manufacture, engine, machine, or device, or any invention or improvement upon or in any art, manufacture, engine, machine, or device, the ſole and excluſive right to which, ſhall be ſo as aforeſaid, granted by patent to any perſon or perſons, by virtue and in purſuance of this act, without the conſent of the patentee or patentees, their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, firſt had and obtained in writing, every perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay to the ſaid patentee or patentees, his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, ſuch damages as ſhall be aſſeſſed by a jury, and moreover, ſhall forfeit to the perſon aggrieved, the thing or things ſo deviſed, made, conſtructed, uſed, employed, or vended, contrary to the true intent of this act, which may be recovered in an action on the caſe, founded on this act.

And be it further enacted, That upon oath or affirmation made before the judge of the diſtrict court, where the defendant reſides, that any patent which ſhall be iſſued in purſuance of this act, was obtained ſurreptitiouſly by or upon falſe ſuggeſtion, and motion made to the ſaid court, within one year after iſſuing the ſaid patent, but not afterwards, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the judge of the ſaid diſtrict court, if the matter alleged ſhall appear to him to be ſufficient, to grant a rule that the patentee or patentees, his, her, or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, ſhew cauſe why proceſs ſhould not iſſue againſt him, her or them, to repeal ſuch patents; and if ſufficient cauſe ſhall not be ſhewn to the contrary, the rule ſhall be made abſolute, and thereupon the ſaid judge ſhall order proceſs to be iſſued as aforeſaid, againſt ſuch patentee or patentees, his, her, or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns: And in caſe no ſufficient cauſe ſhall be ſhewn to the contrary, or if it ſhall appear that the patentee was not the firſt and true inventor or diſcoverer, judgment ſhall be rendered by ſuch court for the repeal of ſuch patent or patents; and if the party, at whoſe complaint the proceſs iſſued, ſhall have judgment given againſt him, he ſhall pay all ſuch coſts as the defendant ſhall be put to in defending the ſuit to be taxed by the court, and recovered in ſuch manner as coſts expended by defendants, ſhall be recovered in due courſe of law.

And be it further enacted, That in all actions to be brought by ſuch patentee or patentees, his, her, or their executors, adminiſtrators or aſſigns, for any penalty incurred by virtue of this act, the ſaid patents or ſpecifications ſhall be prima facia evidence, that the ſaid patentee or patentees, was or were the firſt and true inventor or inventors, diſcoverer or diſcoverers of the thing ſo ſpecified, and that the ſame is truly ſpecified; but that nevertheleſs, the defendant or defendants may plead the general iſſue, and give this act, and any ſpecial matter whereof notice in writing ſhall have been given to the plaintiff, or his attorney, thirty days before the trial, in evidence, tending to prove that the ſpecification filed by the plaintiff does not contain the whole of the truth concerning his invention or diſcovery; or that it contains more than is neceſſary to produce the effect deſcribed; and if the concealment of part, or the addition of more than is neceſſary, ſhall appear to have been intended to miſlead, or ſhall actually miſlead the public, ſo as the effect deſcribed cannot be produced by the means ſpecified, then, and in ſuch caſes, the verdict and judgment ſhall be for the defendant.

And be it further enacted, That ſuch patentee as aforeſaid ſhall, before he receives his patent, pay the following fees to the ſeveral officers employed in making out and perfecting the ſame, to wit: For receiving and filing the petition fifty cents, for filing ſpecifications, per copy ſheet containing one hundred words, ten cents, for making out patent two dollars, for affixing great ſeal one dollar, for endorſing the day of delivering the ſame to the patentee, including all intermediate ſervices, twenty cents.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and preſident of the Senate.

Approved April the 10th, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

POST-OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having ariſen to the late Poſtmaſter at this office, from the practice of charging the poſtage of letters—the preſent Poſtmaſter informs all perſons intereſted, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unleſs the poſtage is firſt paid. Thoſe, therefore, who ſend their ſervants *for* Letters, *are deſired to ſend the* Money *at the ſame time, to avoid a* diſappointment, *as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by*

SAM. GREEN, D. P. M.

To be Sold, at Public Sale,

On Monday, the 24th of May, at the late dwelling houſe of JOSEPH HILL, *jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,*

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the ſaid JOSEPH HILL, jun. conſiſting of negroes, houſehold furniture, ſtock, and ſome plantation utenſils.—The ſale to be at eleven o'clock, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, and for caſh only.

JOSEPH HILL, Adminiſtrator.

Take Notice,

I SHALL apply to the next Prince-George's county court for a commiſſion to eſtabliſh the boundaries and lines of HAMS's CHOICE and CLARKE's FANCY, now in my poſſeſſion.

CALEB CLARKE.

April 13, 1790.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber having purchaſed of Mrs. Anne James, widow of Doctor Thomas James, for a valuable conſideration, the genuine receipt for making the celebrated JAMES's WATERS, well known for their efficacy in many grievous complaints:—He gives this public notice, that, on the firſt of June, or ſome time in that month, all perſons who apply at his houſe, in Port-Tobacco, Charles county, may be ſupplied with that valuable medicine. That no one may look on this as a deception, the following affidavit is ſubjoined:

Charles county, ſs.

" THEN Anne James perſonally appeared before " me, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Al- " mighty God, to the beſt of her knowledge, that the " receipt which ſhe has bargained, ſold and delivered, " to Ignatius Simpſon, was left by her huſband, and " that it is the true receipt for making the celebrated " James's Waters.——Witneſs my hand and ſeal this " 30th day of March, 1790."

(Signed) B. FENDALL, (L. S.)

The benefits received, and cures made, by this valuable medicine, are too well known, both in Maryland and Virginia, to need a repetition.

IGNATIUS SIMPSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 29, 1790

West River, May 2, 1790.

RAN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, a mulatto woman ſlave named BET, alias BET COOK, about twenty-eight years of age; ſhe is a tall wench, and has a long viſage, and down look; her apparel I cannot deſcribe, as ſhe has with her ſeveral ſuits, and them very good. The above woman went off in company with a mulatto free fellow named Tom Turner, who follows the water for a living, and calls her his wife. I will give ONE GUINEA for taking up the ſaid woman and ſecuring her ſo that her owner may get her again, or FIVE POUNDS for them both, provided ſhe is under the free fellow's protection when taken.

JAMES DISNEY.

Prince-George's county, April 23, 1790.

Agreeable to the directions of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq; agent to the state of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the late dwelling house of Benjamin Brookes, deceased, near Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 24th day of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, the following tracts or parcels of land, viz.

BEALL's CHANCE, FOWLER's DELIGHT, part of GREEN SPRING, part of CHARLES's HILLS, and KERNS's ADDITION, containing in the whole five hundred acres; also sixteen valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; also sundry horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, and a large quantity of household furniture, consisting of beds with furniture, mahogany chairs, tables, &c &c. late the property of the above named Benjamin Brookes, taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the general court, at the suit of the State of Maryland, and directed to me. The terms of sale are, three fifths of the purchase money to be paid in specie, and the remaining two fifths in certificates issued by this state, to be paid at the time of sale. The sale will begin precisely at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

2 EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff.

WANTED,

A PERSON who is qualified and willing to undertake the tuition and education of two or three youths, in a private family; such a one, who can come well recommended, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber, as above. Should there be no application before the first of May, it will be unnecessary afterwards.

MICHAEL TANEY.

Calvert county, March 31, 1790. 2X

PITT

WILL stand this season at Mr. Bullen's stables, in the city of Annapolis, and on the north side of Severn river, and will cover at the moderate price of twenty-five shillings, or one and an half barrels of corn, to be paid before the mare goes to the horse, or pass their note of hand for three barrels of corn, payable on or before the first day of December next; the horse will be every Friday and Saturday on the north side of Severn. PITT was got by Chatham, his dam, three-quarters blooded, by Figure, eight years old, jet black, in high order, fifteen hands high, handsome, strong and active.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 27, 1790. 2

The Subscriber hath received, out of the last IMPORTATIONS *from LONDON,*

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH he will sell at the most reduced prices, for CASH or good BILLS on LONDON.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

N. B. He is again reduced to the necessity of calling on all those who have been long indebted to him, by bond, note or open account, to make immediate payment, or he shall be under the disagreeable necessity of bringing suit to the next term. 2 J. M.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this state, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the house of GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceased. Possession will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaser.

W. GOLDSMITH, } Trustees.
B. WHETCROFT, }

9X

Annapolis, April 1, 1790.

AS the subscriber is about to move from this city, and anxious to settle with all those to whom he is in anywise indebted, once more earnestly calls upon all those indebted to him, either by bond, note or open account, to call and discharge their respective balances immediately, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect of persons. 6

DAVID GEDDES.

To be RENTED,

And Possession given on the first Day of June next,

The HOUSE

Now occupied by Mr. DAVID GEDDES, in this City.

4 *Inquire as Above.*

April 20, 1790.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on the eighth day of this present instant, a negro man named NED, and says he belongs to Richard Contee, of Prince-George's county. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, to

3X BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

JOLLY ROGER,

Eight Years Old this Spring,

WILL cover the ensuing season at Mr. SAMUEL MACCUBBIN's Mill, on South river, at twenty shillings cash, and one shilling and six-pence to the groom, or six bushels of corn, to be brought with the mare. JOLLY ROGER is a fine shining black, full fifteen hands high, and as well made for the draught as any horse in the state. He was got by the noted coach horse Sterling, formerly belonging to Harry Dorsey Gough, Esquire, out of a remarkable fine Tom mare. Pasturage may be had gratis, but the proprietor will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

Wm. TAYLOR.

Anne-Arundel county, April 14, 1790.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 24. 2

Baltimore, April 5, 1790.

THE PROPRIETOR of the BALTIMORE and ANNAPOLIS STAGE, begs leave to inform his customers, and the generous public, that he has furnished himself with a new large STAGE COACH, superior to any of the public stages, and that he has procured two complete sets of horses and harness, to be put on this route, to expedite the business.

This route will, after the 25th instant, be performed three times in each week, leaving Mr. John Starck's, in Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, and Mr. George Mann's, in Annapolis, at 9 o'clock in the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and will perform the passage with the greatest speed that possibly can be: The price of a passage will be ten shillings, during the summer season, including 14lb. of baggage.

Having thus provided himself, at a very considerable expence, with the necessary means to serve his friends and customers in general, he hopes his exertion will not fail to meet the patronage of a generous public.

HENRY STOUFFER.

N. B. He also has a private stage to hire, with two horses, by the day, or by the trip. 2

TO BE RENTED,

The HOUSE now occupied by Gabriel Duvall, Esquire. *Possession may be had on the first day of* July.—*The above Property will be Sold for Cash or on Credit. Inquire of*

2 *THE PRINTERS.*

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 13

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of this state to pass an act to empower me to sell one hundred acres of land, part of a tract called TAYLOR's PARK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, formerly the property of ELY ELDER, deceased, for the payment of said Ely Elder's just debts.

ELIZABETH ELDER, Administratrix of ELY ELDER.

March 8, 1790. 4X

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790. 6

Donaldson and Gordon,

Coach and Harness-Makers, from Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the line of their profession, on the south-west side of Gay-street, six doors below Market-street, where they now carry on the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS in its various branches. Any gentleman who may honour them with their custom shall be supplied on the shortest notice, and every exertion will be uniformly made to give satisfaction to their customers.

Baltimore, April 20, 1790. 2

Annapolis, January 1, 1790.

In the PRESS, and now PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION, *by* S. CLARK,

The Christian's New and Complete

FAMILY BIBLE:

OR,

UNIVERSAL LIBRARY

OF

DIVINE KNOWLEDGE:

Being a clear, full, and comprehensive Exposition and Commentary on the

HOLY SCRIPTURES;

Containing the Sacred Texts of the

OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS,

With the Apocrypha at large:

Illustrated with Annotations and Commentaries—wherein obscure Passages are made clear and familiar—seeming Contradictions reconciled—mistranslations rectified—important truths confirmed—and deism and infidelity fully confuted.

Together with practical reflections on each chapter, and notes, historical, chronological, biographical, moral and divine; by those eminent writers Henry, Doddridge, Gill, Brown, Stackhouse, Burkitt, Osterwald, &c. &c. The whole forming a complete

Body of Christian Divinity,

Calculated to enlighten the understanding, purify the heart, promote the cause of holiness, and make men wise unto salvation.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE work will be handsomely printed in Folio, with a beautiful large new type, on fine demy paper.

II. The whole will be compiled in eighty numbers, at one eighth of a dollar each. If it unavoidably should exceed that number, the overplus will be delivered gratis.

III. A number shall be delivered every Saturday morning, stitched.

IV. Number 1. will be published on Saturday, May first, with which will be given an elegant frontis-piece; and the subsequent numbers will be delivered regularly every week till the work is completed. That every person may judge of the excellence of this inestimable work, the first number may be seen as a specimen, and if not approved, the money shall be returned.

V. Those who subscribe for twelve copies shall have one gratis.

VI. In the course of the work will be given a variety of elegant copper plates.

VII. To the last number will be added a list of the encouragers of this inestimable work.

VIII. The following is the size of the type with which the work is printed, which is well calculated for the use of churches:

IX. As 56 numbers are already printed off, subscribers may be supplied with as many numbers, weekly, as they may find convenient.——The whole will be finished in June next.

In the Beginning God created the, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Together with an Assortment of

STATIONARY WARES,

Likewise a Variety of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash.

S. CLARK.

April 28, 1790. 2

April 20, 1790.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond given by me to Mr. H. Small for the sum of £.48 4 2, and assigned by him to Mr. James Williams, as I am determined to pay the same due thereon to no person but Mr. Williams.

W3 3X ZACHARIAH MANN.

The beautiful HORSE

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this season at the subscriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's form is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790. 6

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2261.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *April* 26.

ON motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, seconded by Mr. Burke, the committee of the whole was discharged from further proceedings on the report of the secretary at war, relative to a plan for the organization and government of the militia of the United States. The report was then referred to a select committee.

Mr Fitzsimons moved, that the committee of the whole should, for the present, be discharged from further proceeding on that part of the report of the secretary of the treasury, which relates to the assumption of the state debts.

This motion produced a warm though desultory debate.

Mr. Gerry, Mr. Vining, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Ames, Mr. Bland and Mr. Sherman, opposed the motion. It was supported by Mr. Madison, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Stone and Mr. Page.

Mr. Vining moved the previous question, which being put in the manner following, "shall the main question be now put?" It was resolved in the affirmative, ayes 32, noes 19.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, to wit: That the committee of the whole be, for the present, discharged from that part of the report of the secretary of the treasury which relates to an assumption of the state debts.

A Y E S.

Messieurs Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Gilman, Griffin, Jackson, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Rensallaer, Schureman, Scott, Seney, Sinnickson, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sumpter, White, Williamson, Wynkoop. 32.

N O E S.

Messieurs Ames, Bland, Boudinot, Burke, Foster, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Huntington, Livermore, Sherman, Sylvester, Smith, (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth. 18.

So the question was carried in the affirmative.

The house then went into a committee on the report of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The committee having agreed to certain resolutions, rose and reported the same.

The house took the said report into consideration, and agreed to the same, which report is in the words following:

Resolved, That adequate provision ought to be made for fulfilling the engagements of the United States, in respect to their foreign debt.

Resolved, That permanent funds ought to be appropriated for the payment of interest on, and the gradual discharge of, the domestic debt of the United States.

Resolved, That the arrears of interest, including instalments issued in payment thereof, ought to be provided for on the same terms with the principal of the said debt.

Resolved, That it is advisable to endeavour to effect a new modification of the domestic debt, with the voluntary consent of the creditors, by a loan, upon terms mutually beneficial to them and to the United States.

Resolved, That for the purpose expressed in the last preceding resolution, subscriptions towards a loan ought to be opened, to the amount of the said domestic debt, upon the terms following, viz.

That for every hundred dollars subscribed, payable in the said debt (as well interest as principal) the subscriber be entitled at his option, either

To have two thirds funded at an annuity or yearly interest of six per cent. redeemable at the pleasure of the government by payment of the principal, and to receive the other third in lands in the Western Territory, at the rate of twenty cents per acre; or,

To have the whole sum funded at an annuity or yearly interest of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding six dollars per annum, on account both of principal and interest, and to receive as a compensation for the reduction of interest, fifteen dollars and eighty cents, payable in lands as in the preceding case; or,

To have sixty-six dollars, and two thirds of a dollar, funded immediately at an annuity or yearly interest of six per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding six dollars per annum, on account both of principal and interest, and to have, at the end of seven years, thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar, funded at the like interest and rate of redemption.

Resolved, That the funds which shall be appropriated according to the second of the foregoing resolutions, be applied, in the first place, to the payment of interest on the sums subscribed towards the proposed loan—and that, if any part of the said domestic debt shall remain unsubscribed, the surplus of the said funds be applied, by a temporary appropriation to the payment of interest on the unsubscribed part, so as not to exceed for the present four per cent. per annum, but this limitation, shall not be understood to impair the right of the non-subscribing creditors to the residue of the interest on their respective debts: And in case the aforesaid surplus should prove insufficient to pay the non-subscribing creditors at the aforesaid rate of four per cent. that the faith of government be pledged to make good such deficiency.

Mr. Stone, Mr. White, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Clymer and Mr. Gilman, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill conformable to these resolutions.

Mr. Gerry proposed a resolution, that a committee, to consist of a member from each state, and an equal number for and against the assumption, be appointed to consider of and report a plan of accommodation on this subject.

This motion was laid on the table for further consideration.

TUESDAY, *April* 27.

Mr. Boudinot, of the committee appointed to bring in a bill providing for the mitigation of forfeitures accruing under the revenue laws, brought in a report, which was read.

A report from the postmaster-general, pursuant to orders of the house, was read, relative to the establishment of post-offices on the cross roads, transportation of the mails, &c. also, a report from the same officer on the memorial of Christopher Colles, respecting a survey of the roads of the United States.

A message from the senate, by their secretary, was received, informing the house, that they have passed a bill to continue the act, passed the last session, for regulating the processes in the judicial courts of the United States.

Mr. Gilman, of the committee of enrolment, reported, that the joint committee had examined the enrolled bill, entitled, An act to regulate the military establishment of the United States. The speaker signed this act.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury for the support of the public credit.

Mr. Fitzsimons observed, that the house having determined the rate of interest on, and the mode of funding the domestic debt of the United States—it remains to devise the ways and means. In order to bring the subject before the committee, he proposed resolutions, containing extracts from the report, of the duties proposed by the secretary of the treasury. These resolutions were read by the clerk as follows, viz. Resolved, That from and after the day of next, the duties heretofore laid upon wines, distilled spirits, teas and coffee, shall cease, and that, instead of them, the following duties be laid, viz. Resolved, That

Upon every gallon of Madeira wine, of the quality of London particular, there be paid a duty of thirty-five cents.

Upon every gallon of other Madeira wine, thirty cents.

Upon every gallon of sherry, twenty-five cents.

Upon every gallon of other wine, twenty cents.

Upon every gallon of distilled spirits, more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, twenty cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten, per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-one cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-two cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, twenty-five cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirty cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the hydrometer, forty cents.

Upon every pound of hyson tea, forty cents.

Upon every pound of other green tea, twenty-four cents.

Upon every pound of souchong and other black teas, except bohea, twenty cents.

Upon every pound of bohea tea, twelve cents.

Upon every pound of coffee, five cents.

That upon spirits distilled within the United States, from molasses, sugar, or other foreign materials, there be paid—

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, eleven cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twelve cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirteen cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits, above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, fifteen cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirty cents.

Resolved, That upon spirits distilled within the United States, in any city, town or village, from materials of the growth or production of the United States, there be paid—

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicas's hydrometer, nine cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, ten cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, eleven cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, thirteen cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, seventeen cents.

Upon every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-five cents.

Resolved, That upon all stills employed in distilling spirits from materials of the growth or production of the United States, in any other place than a city, town or village, there be paid the yearly sum of sixty cents for every gallon, English wine measure, of the capacity of each still, including its head.

These resolutions were agreed to in committee, and reported to the house; the house immediately took the same into consideration, and adopted the report with an amendment to the duty on stills, proposed by Mr. Parker in the following words: "Or cents per gallon on spirits distilled from grain—and cents per gallon on spirits distilled from fruit, in such stills."

A committee was then appointed, consisting of Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Huntington, Mr. Jackson, Mr Contee and Mr. Bloodworth, to bring in a bill conformable to the said resolutions.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

By this bill it was proposed that 50,000 dollars be appropriated for the purposes therein mentioned.

That a minister plenipotentiary be allowed the sum of 11,250 dollars, and a charge des affaires 4,500 dollars, per annum. The committee reduced the above sums to the following, viz. 30,000 dollars the appropriation, 9,000 to a minister plenipotentiary, and 3,000 to a charge des affaires.

The clause respecting a year's salary as a douceur, it was moved should be struck out, which was carried.

Each minister, &c. to be allowed one quarter's salary from the time of their being recalled.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill with amendments.

Mr. Gilman moved that an addition of seven members be made to the committee appointed to bring in a bill providing for the national defence; which was done.

The committee of the whole was discharged from from further proceeding on the post-office bill; and the bill with the report of the postmaster-general were referred to a select committee, consisting of a member from each state.

The bill for accepting the cession of the light-house within the bar of the harbour of Charleston it was moved should be referred to the secretary of the treasury—which was voted in the affirmative. Adjourned.

LONDON, *March* 1.

SO warm a party spirit is excited at Manchester, by the application of the Dissenters for a repeal of the test act, that upwards of three hundred gentlemen have formed themselves into a club for the support of the church; they wear an uniform of blue, with scarlet collars, the collegiate church on the button, with the motto "*pro Aris et Focis.*"

According to the accounts from Courland, there has been a commotion in that Duchy.—About 800 peasants waited on the duke, and desired him to open the corn magazines, and to depose the bailiff of Grimhoff. The duke granted both, and thereby restored tranquillity.

The French assembly have settled pensions upon such of the monks as choose to leave the monasteries.

Letters from Vienna of the 13th instant, say, they have no hopes of a peace with the Porte, as the latest advices from Constantinople assert, that the grand signior is determined to carry on the war.

The accounts from Warsaw are totally different; they mention that the preliminaries are nearly finished for signing, and that prince Potemkin has had forty horses got ready at Nimirow to carry news thereof to different quarters.

Mr. Wesley, though near 90 years of age, is again going on a preaching visitation through the north of England.

Cornwall.—The gentlemen there have subscribed three thousand pounds to retail corn to the poor at prime cost.

On the 25th of February, a committee of American merchants had a conference by appointment with the minister, concerning what steps may be proper to be pursued to recover the debts which are outstanding and due from the Americans, contracted since the year 1776.

The king of Sardinia, it is now said, is to make a diversion in the next campaign in favour of Austria. A similar effort is also expected to be made in favour of Russia, by the princes of Cuban, Tartary, and Circassia.

The emperor has laid a new tax on provisions, and all other common necessaries (except wood) in Vienna. And every person capable of bearing arms, is to be sent to the armies.

The pope has certainly interfered in behalf of the emperor, in the disputes in the Belgick provinces, by

sending a brief to all the bishops, exhorting them to use all their power and influence to re establish peace and tranquility.

An order has been issued at Dublin to stop the departure of three vessels loaded with flour for France, the price of corn having risen above the standard for exporting before it was possible to derive the benefits of the adventure, by sailing to the ports of their destination.

The Spanish homeward bound fleet of Galleons, all arrived at Cadiz, between the 27th and first ult.

The emperor's decree in favour of the Hungarians has been publicly proclaimed, and is to have effect from the first of May next. The tribunals of the kingdom, as well civil as military, will from that time administer justice according to the ancient forms.

A large detatchment of the garrison of Vienna has already quitted the capital, on its march towards Bohemia.

The king of Sardinia's preparations for war keep pace with any power on the continent, and are now more openly made than heretofore.—The augmentations of the army, by the addition of fifteen men to each company of infantry, and ten to every troop of cavalry, is just completed; magazines of provisions are collecting, and orders are given for 3000 tents to be made immediately.

The king of Sweden has published an ordinance, exhorting all his subjects, inhabitants of the coast, to take up arms in defence of their cantons, and share with him the danger and the glory of the war. This exhortation has had the desired effect; the Swedes are earnestly seconding the formidable preparations of their king, and every thing portends an active campaign.

The viscount Mirabeau has fought another duel; his antagonist is a deputy for a town in Bretagne. They fought at the desperate distance of four paces only. Happily the viscount escaped with the loss of one of his curls and a piece of his ear.

March 3 To the account of the loss of the Minerva frigate, in Carlscrone harbour, is the melancholy addition by the last advices, that 17 of the crew perished in the flames.

Extract of a letter from Paris, January 26.

"We have accounts from Grenoble, that on the 2d of this month a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at Theys, a small village situate in the mountains, at about three quarters of a mile distant from Grenoble; the same shock was also felt at Allemond."

March 16. The Swedish minister at Copenhagen has formally declared that the terms of peace offered by the empress of Russia have been rejected *in toto*, and that the king, his master, was fully determined to pursue the war with the utmost vigour.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, December 14.

"Government has been very attentive in preventing the circulation of any papers respecting the revolution in France—several however have been introduced into Spain, and some of them translated into Spanish. The Inquisition which has relaxed in persecuting heresy, now watches over the political orthodoxy of the nation, and has anathematized a number of their works.

"About three weeks since an ordinance was published here enjoining all persons (excepting the grandees of Spain) who are not settled in the capital, and who cannot produce good reasons for staying, to leave Madrid in a fortnight, under penalty of a fine of 50 ducats, in case of disobedience."

NASSAU, *April* 9, 1790.

The demand for grain and flour in the American states, to supply the European and West India markets, has enhanced the price of those articles in an extraordinary degree; and, notwithstanding their late abundant crop, excited apprehensions of scarcity among the inhabitants.

Intelligence of this has had an immediate effect on the price of flour, Indian corn, and rice here.—Superfine flour has this week been sold at ten and twelve dollars the barrel, rice at 26s. the 100lbs. and Indian corn at 8s the bushel,

Those of our planters who attended to raising their own provisions, will now experience the benefit of it; and those who did not, must be convinced of their imprudence in trusting to precarious supplies from abroad.

Late accounts from Antigua, inform us, that the good people of that Island felicitate themselves highly on having at last got rid of the convicts mentioned in a former paper to have been landed at Barbuda, from whence they had distributed themselves among the adjacent islands.

The same accounts mention, that admiral Sir John Laforcy, appointed to the command of the leeward Island squadron, was daily looked for.

At Martinique, in the beginning of last month, a misunderstanding took place between the inhabitants of St. Pierre, and the regiment de la Martinique.—Some concession on the part of the inhabitants was required by the commanding officer of the corps: every thing of this sort being refused by the inhabitants, the military were obliged to pocket what they deemed an insult.

NEW-YORK, *May* 1.

Appointments.—By authority.

George Wray, collector for the port of Hampton, in Virginia, in the place of Jacob Wray, resigned.

John M'Cullough, surveyor of the port of Swansborough, and district of Wilmington, and William Benton, surveyor of the port of Windsor, in the district of Edenton, both in the state of North-Carolina. In senate nominated and approved, April 29.

We hear, that yesterday it was ordered in the senate of the United States, that Mr. Strong be added to the committee appointed "to consider what provision will be proper for congress to make in the present session, respecting the state of Rhode-Island," in the stead of Mr. Butler, excused at his own desire; his colleague being on the committee.

PITTSBURGH, *April* 17.

On Friday the 9th instant, six persons having crossed the Ohio river, about five miles on this side of Hollyday's Cove, to the Indian side, as it is commonly called, where they were attacked by a party of Indians, and five of them were made prisoners, the other got as far as the river, and attempted to cross, but was pursued by the Indians, who fired at him several times, and it is supposed, killed him, as he has not since been heard of. This account may be relied on as authentic, as we have it from a gentleman immediately from the spot.

We are sorry to remark, says a correspondent, that the accounts from Kentucky, and the danger in going down the river, are very alarming: It appears evident that the Indians are determined on hostilities, and though they are not seen in large bodies, yet the great number of small parties which keep continually watching the river bank, and cutting off the frontier inhabitants, bears an aspect which is by no means favourable, but seems rather to threaten the people of Kentucky with a very troublesome summer.

It may be well enough to inform those who are not well acquainted with this country, and who may wish to remove thereto, that we are perfectly secure from any depredations of the Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 5.

A society is now instituted in New-Jersey, under the name of the Burlington society for the promotion of agriculture, and domestic manufactures.—It is remarkable that the votes of the society, by its constitution, are not to be valid, unless taken by means of grains of corn; the yellow grains to betoken the affirmative, and the red grains the negative.

Extract of a letter from London, February 25.

"It begins to be questioned whether the expence of bringing Mr. Hastings to punishment for his abuse of power in India, will not be greater than the object is worth. The charges against him are near 2000, consequently the expence enormous, and beyond the bounds of rationality. Two sessions are already passed away in hearing the evidence in proof of two articles only, and part of another. By analogy it will take 16 years to go through the prosecution; and three years may be added to this for defence and replication. Mr. Hastings is now upwards of 56 years of age, so that should his life be protracted to 70, he cannot see the end of his trial."

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, dated February 2.

"This winter is indeed wonderful. Several kinds of trees have been in bloom. Anemones and other spring flowers were sold about the streets on New-Year's day. At this time it is difficult to gather an handful of snow. The season is very wet; which is unfavourable to the grain in the ground, by fostering a species of worm, that has done considerable damage."

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 18.

"Little change since my last, in public or private matters, with us, except the death of the emperors of Germany and Morocco, and that of the empress of Russia, hourly expected, which it is probable, will cause some change in politics on our continent, which a little time must unfold."

A sure method of raising Indian corn on poor ground, as experienced by a gentleman of the state of New York.

Dissolve salt-petre in water, so as to make it very strong; soak your seed corn therein until it becomes swelled, then plant it in the usual way; it will produce three times the crop, and will be ripe three weeks sooner, than the same sort of corn planted without soaking, on ground of the same quality and quantity.

From a London paper of March 11.

"After informing the deputies of the brabantine States of the death of the emperor Joseph, count J. Ph. de Cobenzal, on February 28, made them the following proposals:

1. To withdraw the remainder of the troops now in the castle of the Baurain and its neighbourhood, into the territory of the Luxembourg; as also those at Limburg and Guelderland.

2. To raise the siege of Antwerp, and furnish the garrison with a sufficiency for their subsistence.

3. To stop all further preparations of war.

4. To set at liberty all officers, soldiers and such private persons as have been confined on account of the troubles. This is also meant to include the prisoners in the castle of Luxemburg.

5. To forbid the printing and publishing all seditious and inflammatory pieces, and other writings tending to prolong the present troubles.

6. To deputise some of your body to confer with me upon the most eligible means of re-establishing order, and taking the oaths of allegiance to the emperor Leopold, our new king and master, and to make the proper arrangements for his inauguration. Their, gentlemen, appear to me to be the wisest steps you can take at this time. I shall count myself extremely happy if our united efforts can restore to the Belgic provinces that peace and felicity which the pleasure of our sovereign and the welfare of the people demands,

I have the honour to be, &c."

Extract from the resolutions of the Brabant states, March 4.

"Read the letter of count Cobenzal of 28th of February, 1790—Resolved, that the same be printed, and no other answer made."

A gang of thieves, near 30 in number, which has for a long time infested Middletex county, Massachusetts, has lately been broken up. Thirteen of them, belonging to one family, were tried last week at Concord, from the grand-father down to the grand-child.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 13.

The address of a watch to its master, upon his journey through the continent of Time, to the region of Eternity.

LOOK here, kind traveller, and see my face,
'Tis mark'd with figures cover'd o'er with glass;
Also is fix'd, upon a central wheel,
Two hands, both which are made of polish'd steel:
The one points out the hours of each day,
The other swifter, doth in minutes say,
How fast thy precious time doth flee away;
My name is *Watch*, and if thou could'st but read,
The simple *tie*, when in the mid-night shade,
I hang upon the *nail* that's o'er thy head,
Thou would'st not spend thy time as many do,
In gaudy vanity and empty shew,
But soon in CHRIST thy soul would seek to prove,
The length, and breadth of vast redeeming love.
"I serve thee here, with all my might,
"To tell the hour, both day and night,
"Therefore example, take by me,
"And serve thy God, as I serve thee.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one thousand acres, lying in Calvert county, and situated on the bay, including Great Cove Point; of the tract there are one hundred and fifty acres of excellent marsh, and of the upland about two hundred and fifty acres cleared, part of it in culture; on the land there are two tobacco houses 40 by 24, in good repair, and several small houses for the accommodation of tenants; two thriving young apple-orchards, containing together about four hundred trees; it abounds with fine timber, oak, hickory, chesnut and pine; there might be one hundred acres of excellent meadow ground made at no considerable expence. The land is well watered, and affords a sufficient stream for a grist and saw-mill. A great proportion of the land lies level, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—There is an excellent fishery at Cove-point, and a pond that furnishes very fine oysters. There are few places that exceed this for wild-fowl. A clear and indisputable right, with a general warranty, will be made the purchaser. Three years credit will be given on bond and approved security; but the payment of the interest will be expected annually. Any person inclined to view the land may see it by applying to the subscriber, who resides near it and the mouth of Patuxent river.

JESSE BOURNE, sen.

Calvert county, May 8, 1790. 1 & 20/7½

The subscriber has for SALE, lately imported in the Mary, captain Bodfield, from LONDON, the following GOODS, assorted in packages from £. 10 to £. 30 sterling cost, which he will dispose of at a very moderate advance, for CASH, TOBACCO or BILLS of EXCHANGE on LONDON, viz.

GERMAN Osnabrigs, Irish Linens, Dowlas and Sheeting, Lawns, Cambricks, Muslins and Dimities, Chintz and Calico Gown-Patterns, Royal, Pullicat and Chinese Handkerchiefs, Lawn and Muslin Ditto, and Aprons, &c.

The four first mentioned articles may be purchased by the piece or package, the others in packages only.

JONAS CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, May 10, 1790. 1

IN CHANCERY, May 5th, 1790.

ORDERED,

ON application of the trustee of JOHN HALKERSTON, of Prince-George's county, that the second day of August next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the said John Halkerston to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee that the same may be, on that day, liquidated and adjusted; and it is ordered that three weeks notice thereof, as soon as conveniently may be, be published in Mess. Green's and Goddard's news-papers.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Sam: Hepburn Reg. Cur. Can. 1

IN CHANCERY, May 5th, 1790.

ORDERED,

ON application of the trustees of WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE, of Prince-George's county, that the second day of August next, be limitted and appointed for the creditors of the said William Sprigg Bowie to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustees, that the same may be, on that day, liquidated and adjusted; and it is ordered, that three weeks notice thereof, as soon as conveniently may be, be published in Messrs. Green's and Goddard's news-papers.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Sam: Hepburn Reg. Cur. Can. 1

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD SPRIGG, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in proved, to

1 RD. SPRIGG, jun. Adm.

Samuel Hutton,

COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, and a generous public in general, that he has furnished himself with a parcel of excellent well seasoned timber, and that he still carries on the above business in all its various branches, and most approved fashions, on the shortest notice, and lowest terms. He will take in payment any kind of country produce, for any kind of carriages, or repairs, at the market price. He has several new and second hand carriages and sulkeys on hand, which he will sell low on the above terms. Orders from the country will be duly attended to.

P. S. I want to hire a BLACKSMITH acquainted with COACH WORK.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street,
March 25, 1790. 4 eop 8w

The Subscriber hath received, out of the last Importations from LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH or good BILLS on LONDON.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

N. B. He is again reduced to the necessity of calling on all those who have been long indebted to him by bond, note or open account, to make immediate payment, or he shall be under the disagreeable necessity of bringing suit to the next term. 3 J. M.

Royal Gift,
and the
Knight of Malta,

WILL cover MARES and JENNETS at Mount-Vernon, the enſuing ſeaſon—thereafter one of them will be removed from thence. The price for mares will be ten dollars, half a dollar per week for paſturage, and two and ſix pence to the groom; and for jennets three guineas, and two and ſix-pence. No charge will be made for paſturage of the latter, provided they are taken away by the firſt of Auguſt; but if longer continued the above price will be demanded thenceforward per week. The paſture and fences are good, but no warranty will be given againſt eſcapes or accidents.

The qualities and ſizes of theſe two animals have been often deſcribed, it is only neceſſary, therefore, to add, that they have increaſed in ſize ſince laſt year.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Manager.

March 1, 1790. 4

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD,
At the Printing-Office,
Price One Dollar and a Quarter,
THE
LAWS
OF
MARYLAND,
PASSED AT
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.
ALSO,
THE
VOTES and PROCEEDINGS
OF
BOTH HOUSES
OF THE
General Aſſembly. 12

TO BE RENTED,

The HOUSE now occupied by Gabriel Duvall, Eſquire. *Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt day of* July.—*The above Property will be Sold for Caſh or on Credit. Inquire of*

3 *THE PRINTERS.*

PITT

WILL ſtand this ſeaſon at Mr. Bullen's ſtables, in the city of Annapolis, and on the north ſide of Severn river, and will cover at the moderate price of twenty-five ſhillings, or one and an half barrels of corn, to be paid before the mare goes to the horſe, or paſs their note of hand for three barrels of corn, payable on or before the firſt day of December next; the horſe will be every Friday and Saturday on the north ſide of Severn. PITT was got by Chatham, his dam, three-quarters blooded, by Figure, eight years old, jet black, in high order, fifteen hands high, handſome, ſtrong and active.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 27, 1790. 3

Wanted Immediately,
AS AN
APPRENTICE
TO THE
PRINTING BUSINESS,
On the Eaſtern Shore,
A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790. 7

Donaldſon and Gordon,

Coach and Harneſs-Makers, from Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced buſineſs in the line of their profeſſion, on the ſouth-eſt ſide of Gay-ſtreet, ſix doors below Market-ſtreet, where they now carry on the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS in its various branches. Any gentleman who may honour them with their cuſtom ſhall be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and every exertion will be uniformly made to give ſatisfaction to their cuſtomers.

Baltimore, April 20, 1790. 3

Take Notice,

I SHALL apply to the next Prince-George's county court for a commiſſion to eſtabliſh the boundaries and lines of HAMS's CHOICE and CLARKE's FANCY, now in my poſſeſſion.

CALEB CLARKE.

April 13, 1790. 2

A
SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,
TO RAISE THE SUM OF
SIX HUNDRED POUNDS
TOWARDS FINISHING THE
NEW CHURCH
IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Sixteen Hundred Tickets, at Four Dollars each, are 6400 Dollars.

1	Prize of	400 Dollars,	is	400
1	ditto,	200		200
1	ditto,	100		100
2	ditto,	50		100
4	ditto,	25		100
10	ditto,	20		200
50	ditto,	10		500
533	ditto,	6		3198
602	Prizes.			4798
998	Blanks.			1602 Saved.
1600				6400

The gentlemen who have conſented to act as managers of the above-mentioned lottery, are—Charles Wallace, John Muir, Thomas Harwood, Benjamin Harwood, John Callahan, Nicholas Harwood, John Davidſon, Major John Davidſon, James Brice, Nicholas Carroll, Frederick Green, William Campbell, James Mackubin, John Randall, George Mann, Frederick Grammar, James Williams, Gabriel Duvall, William Cooke and Joſeph Clark.

All prizes not demanded in ſix months after the drawing, will be deemed generouſly given to the above purpoſe.

The following reſolves were entered into by the managers of the lottery on the 10th of April, 1790, viz.

RESOLVED, That the drawing of the Annapolis Church Lottery commence on the ſeventeenth day of May next, and that it continue from day to day till ſaid drawing be completed.

RESOLVED, That the money ariſing from ſaid lottery be expended in the finiſhing of the building, ſo as to render it uſeful to the citizens as ſpeedily as poſſible, and that no part of it be applied to the payment of arrearages heretofore incurred by the truſtees appointed to build and complete ſaid church.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS the above SCHEME is *peculiarly* addreſſed.

THEY have for a conſiderable period experienced, and frequently lamented, the want of a ſuitable place for the celebration of divine ſervice. It is true, that the condition of the times, for ſome years paſt, has been the cauſe of their remaining ſo long in this ſituation. But it is hoped, (and ſurely it cannot be an idle hope!) that the citizens of Annapolis will now, when it is in their power, exert themſelves to forward the ſcheme propoſed, and give ſuch aſſiſtance to the managers, as will enable them to effect an undertaking of the higheſt and moſt intereſting nature. The humiliating idea of depending *always* upon favour, and *often* upon accident, for a place and opportunity to return public thanks to the Great Author of our being, muſt affect a mind of the leaſt ſenſibility.

If it be poſſible to diſregard our own happineſs, ſtill the riſing generation call loudly upon us to exert our utmoſt endeavours on this occaſion. Their young minds ought, at an early period, to be impreſſed with a knowledge of, and a ſenſe of gratitude to, their Maker, and the ſolemnity of the place ever greatly contributes to fix and ſtrengthen the impreſſion. The influence of this impreſſion extends not only to the more important concern of futurity, but exerts itſelf in the welfare and peace of ſociety, and the happineſs of private life, ſo that, if we wiſh to make them uſeful abroad, and happy at home, this muſt be the foundation. Every other is ſandy, and temporary.

Merely to reſcue ſo noble an edifice from tumbling into ruin, would excite the charity of a liberal mind. But when it is conſidered that this edifice is intended for the firſt of all purpoſes, the worſhip of HIM who made, preſerves, and gives us all, gratitude puts in her claim, and makes that a religious obligation, which, in the firſt caſe, would only be an act of common generoſity.

Upon a view of the ſcheme, thoſe who adventure muſt obſerve, that they not only contribute to accompliſh the great purpoſe for which it is offered to the public, but that the chances are ſo calculated, as to give room for a probable hope (as far as matters of this kind will warrant it) of promoting their private intereſt. This is not mentioned as an inducement to the citizens to become adventurers, for views of another nature will aſſuredly influence *them*, to uſe every poſſible exertion to carry into effect a deſign, ſo intereſting to themſelves and their poſterity. 3X

POST-OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having ariſen to the late Poſtmaſter at this office, from the practice of charging the poſtage of letters—the preſent Poſtmaſter informs all perſons intereſted, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unleſs the poſtage is firſt paid. Thoſe, therefore, who ſend their ſervants for Letters, are deſired to ſend the Money *at the ſame time, to avoid a* diſappointment, *as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by*

2 *SAM. GREEN, D. P. M.*

To be Sold, at Public Sale,

On Monday, the 24th of May, at the late dwelling houſe of JOSEPH HILL, *jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,*

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the ſaid JOSEPH HILL, jun. conſiſting of negroes, houſehold furniture, ſtock, and ſome plantation utenſils.—The ſale to be at eleven o'clock, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, and for caſh only.

2 JOSEPH HILL, Adminiſtrator.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber having purchaſed of Mrs. Anne James, widow of Doctor Thomas James, for a valuable conſideration, the genuine receipt for making the celebrated JAMES's WATERS, well known for their efficacy in many grievous complaints:—He gives this public notice, that, on the firſt of June, or ſome time in that month, all perſons who apply at his houſe, in Port-Tobacco, Charles county, may be ſupplied with that valuable medicine. That no one may look on this as a deception, the following affidavit is ſubjoined;

Charles county, ſs.

"THEN Anne James perſonally appeared before "me, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Al- "mighty God, to the beſt of her knowledge, that the "receipt which ſhe has bargained, ſold and delivered, "to Ignatius Simpſon, was left by her huſband, and "that it is the true receipt for making the celebrated "James's Waters.——Witneſs my hand and ſeal this "30th day of March, 1790."

(Signed) B. FENDALL, (L. S.)

The benefits received, and cures made, by this valuable medicine, are too well known, both in Maryland and Virginia, to need a repetition.

2 IGNATIUS SIMPSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 29, 1790.

West River, May 2, 1790.

RAN away laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, a mulatto woman ſlave named BET, alias BET COOK, about twenty-eight years of age; ſhe is a tall wench, and has a long viſage, and down look; her apparel I cannot deſcribe, as ſhe has with her ſeveral ſuits, and them very good. The above woman went off in company with a mulatto free fellow named Tom Turner, who follows the water for a living, and calls her his wife. I will give ONE GUINEA for taking up the ſaid woman and ſecuring her ſo that her owner may get her again, or FIVE POUNDS for them both, provided ſhe is under the free fellow's protection when taken.

2 JAMES DISNEY.

To be Sold,
A New Brick Houſe,
In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-ſtreet and Croſs-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Clark's; there is alſo on the premiſes a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouſe, if neceſſary; alſo, ground ſufficient to make a good garden. The above houſe is well calculated for a ſtore, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Meſſieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 14

Baltimore, April 5, 1790.

THE PROPRIETOR of the BALTIMORE and ANNAPOLIS STAGE, begs leave to inform his cuſtomers, and the generous public, that he has furniſhed himſelf with a new large STAGE COACH, ſuperior to any of the public ſtages, and that he has procured two complete ſets of horſes and harneſs, to be put on this route, to expedite the buſineſs.

This route will, after the 25th inſtant, be performed three times in each week, leaving Mr. John Starek's, in Baltimore, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, and Mr. George Mann's, in Annapolis, at 9 o'clock in the mornings of Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, and will perform the paſſage with the greateſt ſpeed that poſſibly can be: The price of a paſſage will be ten ſhillings, during the ſummer ſeaſon, including 14lb. of baggage.

Having thus provided himſelf, at a very conſiderable expence, with the neceſſary means to ſerve his friends and cuſtomers in general, he hopes his exertion will not fail to meet the patronage of a generous public.

3 HENRY STOUFFER.

N. B. He alſo has a private ſtage to hire, with two horſes, by the day, or by the trip.

OROONOKO,

STANDS at Mr. NICH. CARROLL's farm called The Plains, and covers at thirty shillings the season, cash, or three barrels of good sound corn, to be delivered on or before the fifteenth day of December next, at The Plains, or in the city of Annapolis, at the option of the owner of the horse. OROONOKO is upwards of fifteen hands high, was got by Old Sweeper out of a Lath mare; a deep bay, and rising six years old; his form is beautiful, and carriage elegant; spirit, strength and activity, are so blended in him as to render him a most eligible horse for the service he is put to.

JOHN MILLER, Overseer.

April 14, 1790. 3

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Prince-George's county, on the fifth Tuesday in June next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit, BELL-AIR, WOODCOCK's RANGE, Part of LARKIN's FOREST, RIDGELY's ADDITION, and Part of ENFIELD CHASE, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

BEN. OGLE.

April 5, 1790. 5

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JOHN ADDISON, Annapolis; Benjamin Allen, Pig-point.

John Bullen, Annapolis; Joseph Byus (2), Lower-Marlborough; George Briscoe, John Baden, son of Thomas, Nottingham; Alexander Brome, Calvert county.

John Callahan, John Craggs, Annapolis; Rachel Chester, Anne-Arundel county; David Carcaud (2), Patuxent; Thomas Carroll, care of capt. Grennal, Leonard-town.

Dawson and Co. John Dalziell (2), Patrick D'Arey, care of William Whetcroft, Annapolis; Frederick Dorsey, Anne-Arundel county.

Jane Fleming, Annapolis; John Forbes (2), Benedict.

John Gwinn (2), Allen Guinn, Arch. Goolder, Annapolis; Henry Griffith, Anne-Arundel county; Redmond Grace, Patuxent.

Hon. Alexander Contee Hanson, Samuel Harvey Howard (3), Joseph Hancock, col. Hindman, John Howard, Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, Herring-bay; Bennit Hutchins, St. Mary's county.

Thomas Johnson, Thomas Johnson, jun. Anthony Jones, Annapolis.

Robert Key, Annapolis; Edmund Key, St. Mary's county.

Samuel Lane, Pig-point; George C. Learey, Prince-George; rev. Mr. Lewis, care of A. and W. Tunno, Charles county; Richard Ledger, Maryland.

John May, Annapolis; Dr. James Macgill, Anne-Arundel county; Andrew M'Whirter, Patuxent; Cornelius M'Clees, care of Jonathan Cotril, Rockstown; rev. Joseph Messenger, Prince-George's county; Samuel Mead (2), Calvert county.

Alexander Ogg, Patuxent.

Raphael Peale, Thomas Price, Josias Penington, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely (7), John Randall (2), Philemon D. Ridgely, Edward Roper, Thomas Rutland, John Ray, care of Henry Ridgely, Annapolis; John Ratliff, Sinepuxent.

William Smith, care of Richard Fleming, Stephen Sneden, Annapolis; Thomas Snowden, Patuxent Iron-works; William Sinclair, Lower-Marlborough; Catharine Scott, Charles county.

William Tilghman, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard, Pig-point; Robert Teare, Nansimond county, Virginia; Peter and Gilbert Totten, Annapolis, Nova-Scotia.

Nancy Urquhart, Anne-Arundel county.

William Wallace (2,) Annapolis; John Wayman, sen. Anne-Arundel county; captain Malcolm Wilkie, of the snow Maria, Patowmack.

Robert Young (3,) Nottingham. 3X

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

N. B. All persons sending to the post-office for letters are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

To be sold on a liberal Credit, or exchanged for a good Vessel,

THAT large valuable LOT of GROUND, No. 720, lying on Howard's Late Addition to Baltimore—Upon this square of ground are six good dwelling houses; one of the houses is large, two story high, well finished, with a cellar under the whole house, and a draw-well at the door; the remainder of the houses are strong good comfortable dwelling houses. Each tenement is subject to one pound twelve shillings per annum. For terms, apply to the subscriber living at the Town-Gate, in Annapolis.

PATRICK M'MAHAN.

N. B. An indisputable lease will be given to the purchaser for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever.—As the annuity is coming to the honourable John Eagar Howard, Esquire, he reduces the assessment out of the ground-rent. 8X

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

tf 46 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 46 J. W.

The high bred Horse

HYDER ALLY,

IS in great perfection, and stands this season at Mount-Arrarat (the seat of Doctor Thomas Marshal) six miles below Piscataway, and will cover mares at three pounds the season, and five shillings to the groom, but the money must be punctually paid by the first of September. HYDER ALLY is a fine gray, beautifully dappled, eight years old this spring, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably handsome, boney and active: his strong resemblance to his sire, who stood in such high estimation in the states of Virginia and Maryland, and whose colts have been capital performers on the turf, will be a considerable inducement to those who wish to breed fine horses, and the following pedigree, well authenticated, will prove him equal in blood to any horse in America:—He was got by the noted Arabian, his dam by Othello, his grand-dam (an imported mare from the duke of Hamilton's Stud) by Spot, his great-grand-dam by Cartouch, his great-great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, his great-great-great-grand-dam by Sedbury, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare. Good pasturage is provided for mares gratis, and every possible care taken of them, but escapes and other accidents must be at the risque of the owner.

4X PETER CORNEIL, Groom.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

J. R.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. 11 tf

The beautiful HORSE

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this season at the subscriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's stock is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790. 7

Annapolis, January 1, 1790.

In the PRESS, and now PUBLISHING *by* SUBSCRIPTION, *by* S. CLARK,

The Christian's New and Complete

FAMILY BIBLE:

OR,

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DIVINE KNOWLEDGE:

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HOLY SCRIPTURES;

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OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS,

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Together with practical reflections on each chapter, and notes, historical, chronological, biographical, moral and divine; by those eminent writers Henry, Doddridge, Gill, Brown, Stackhouse, Burkitt, Oservald, &c. &c. The whole forming a complete

Body of Christian Divinity,

Calculated to enlighten the understanding, purify the heart, promote the cause of holiness, and make men wise unto salvation.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE work will be handsomely printed in Folio, with a beautiful large new type, on fine demy paper.

II. The whole will be comprised in eighty numbers, at one eighth of a dollar each. If it unavoidably should exceed that number, the overplus will be delivered gratis.

III. A number shall be delivered every Saturday morning, stitched.

IV. Number I. will be published on Saturday, May first, with which will be given an elegant frontispiece; and the subsequent numbers will be delivered regularly every week till the work is completed. That every person may judge of the excellence of this inestimable work, the first number may be seen as a specimen, and if not approved, the money shall be returned.

V. Those who subscribe for twelve copies shall have one gratis.

VI. In the course of the work will be given a variety of elegant copperplates,

VII. To the last number will be added a list of the encouragers of this inestimable work.

VIII. The following is the size of the type with which the work is printed, which is well calculated for the use of churches:

IX. As 56 numbers are already printed off, subscribers may be supplied with as many numbers, weekly, as they may find convenient.——The whole will be finished in June next.

In the Beginning God created the, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Together with an Assortment of

STATIONARY WARES,

Likewise a Variety of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash.

S. CLARK.

April 28, 1790. 3

Prince-George's county, April 23, 1790.

Agreeable to the directions of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq; agent to the state of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the late dwelling house of Benjamin Brooks, deceased, near Upper Marborough, on Monday the 24th day of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, the following tracts or parcels of land, viz.

BEALL's CHANCE, FOWLER's DELIGHT, part of GREEN SPRING, part of CHARLES HILLS, and KERNS's ADDITION, containing in the whole five hundred acres; also sixteen valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; also sundry horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, and a large quantity of household furniture, consisting of beds with furniture, mahogany chairs, tables, &c. &c. late the property of the above named Benjamin Brooks, taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the general court, at the suit of the State of Maryland, and directed to me. The terms of sale are, three fifths of the purchase money to be paid in specie, and the remaining two fifths in certificates issued by this state, to be paid at the time of sale. The sale will begin precisely at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

3 EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2262.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1790.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT FOR NATURALIZATION.

Passed July Session, 1779.

WHEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this state: And whereas many foreigners, from the lenity of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws, to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this state, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this state do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom, or state, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general-court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this state, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat, and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a quaker, menonist, or dunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the state of Maryland, and will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the said state, and that I do not hold myself bound, to yield any allegiance, or obedience, to any king, or prince, or any other state or government;" (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or by one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to administer and take) shall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be, henceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this state, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council, or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this state seven years, previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property in estate, required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration, respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court: And any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration, respectively, before him, and the time when taken, and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council, or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the said court, entered among the minutes of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born subject, and as such, shall be allowed in every court of this state.

And, To encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this state: *Be it enacted*, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this state.

And, To encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and settle in this state: *Be it enacted*, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this state.

An ACT for the relief of certain foreigners who have settled within this state, and for other purposes, supplemental to the act for Naturalization; passed the 22d of December, 1789.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, passed at July session, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, declares, that every person, who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom or state, and shall repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat, and subscribe, the oath or affirmation in the same act prescribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, shall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be, thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights, and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions provided by the said act: And whereas, since the passage of the said act, divers foreigners have come into this state, and have settled, and become inhabitants thereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, soil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchase of property, both real and personal, and to improve the same, thereby acquiring a just and equitable title to such property; but, through ignorance of the provisions contained in the beforementioned act, or apprehending that taking and subscribing the oaths of allegiance, in the usual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the said foreigners have not taken and subscribed the oath, prescribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumstances required by the same; whereby their titles to such real property as they have acquired, since their settlement in this state, may be drawn in question, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas the said foreigners have always manifested a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that, by securing their interest in our soil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that justice and policy require, that the hardships and inconveniences, under which they respectively labour, should be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every the said foreigners who, since their settlement in this state, have purchased and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, personal, or mixed, and have since possessed and enjoyed the same, and have still a just and equitable title thereto, whether such title be derived from grant, gift, purchase, or devise, shall, by virtue of this act, hold, possess, and enjoy, such property, real, personal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and, to all intents and purposes, as rightfully, as the said foreigners would have been entitled to hold, possess, and enjoy, the same, if they had respectively naturalized themselves, according to the express provisions contained in the said act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in case any real property, purchased or acquired by foreigners, since the passage of the aforesaid act, hath been escheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this state to the said property so escheated, and to any property so escheatable, shall be and the same are hereby relinquished, and vested for ever hereafter in the said foreigners, their heirs, and assigns;—saving, nevertheless, to all persons whatsoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any such escheatable property under the laws of this state, their several and respective rights: And all and every person and persons, who may have purchased, or otherwise acquired, any real property, from or under the said foreigners or any of them, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with respect to such property, as if the same had been purchased, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themselves, according to the provisions of the said original act.

Provided nevertheless, That the said foreigners, respectively, before they shall receive the benefit of this act, shall naturalize themselves in the mode prescribed by the original act, on or before the first day of June next ensuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: *And provided also*, That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the said respective foreigners, or others, shall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intentions, as well of this, as of the said original act, into complete execution, *Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That the governor and council shall, and they are hereby requested to cause the said respective acts to be printed and published in the several news-papers within this state, for the space of six weeks after the end of this session of assembly, in the English, French, and German languages; and shall, also, cause the said original act to be published, in like manner, for the space of two weeks, in the month of May, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET DE NATURALIZATION.

Passé dans la Séance de Novembre, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet Etat; et d'autant que la modération de notre Gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par notre Constitution et les Lois pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre Climat, la fertilité de notre Sol, et les avantages de notre Commerce, peuvent éxciter beaucoup d'Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, si on les fesoit participants des avantages et des priviléges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent:

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée-Générale de Maryland a passé un arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état, que ce soit, et qui répétera et signera, pardevant le Gouverneur et son Conseil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté de cet Etat, une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera, et signera le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est quaqre, menonist, ou dunker) *savoir*:—"J, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai "dorénavant fidel sujet de l'Etat de Maryland, et que "je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéisance "d'aucun Roi ou Prince, ou d'aucun autre Etat ou Gou-"vernement,"—(lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature susdit, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le Gouverneur et le Conseil, ou par la Cour-Générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou par quelque Cour de Comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera, dorénavant, estimé et consideré comme sujet natif de cet Etat, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges du dit Etat; pourvu, que personne de ceux qui en seront devenu sujets, en vertu de cet Arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme Gouverneur, Membre du Conseil ou de l'Assemblée-Générale, ou Délegue du Congrès, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence, dans cet Etat, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds réquiré par la Constitution et la Forme du Gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conseil portera, à la Séance de chaque Cour-Générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signés le dit serment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, pardevant le Gouverneur, at pardevant le Conseil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite Cour: Et tout Juge de la Cour-Générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere Cour-Générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'il l'auront pris et fait, au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, pour être enrégistrée dans les mémoires de la dite Cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conseil, ou quelque Juge de la Cour-Générale, ou le Greffier de la dite Cour, ou celui de quelque Cour de Comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroit, par la liste de quelque Juge de la dite Cour, enrégistrée dans les mémoires; que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, sera estimé dans toutes les Cours de cet Etat, sujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il soit ordonné*, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et signeront la déclaration, et le serment, ou affirmation susdits, seront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute Impôt, pendant deux ans aprés leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les Gens de Metiers, ou Artisans, et les Manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il soit ordonné*, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun Impôt sur eux, ni sur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet Etat; pourvu, qu'ils prennent et signent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, susdit.

ARRET *pour subvenir au* Soulagement de *certains* ETRANGERS *qui se sont établis dans cet Etat, et pour d'autres Desseins; supplées à l'*ARRET *de* NATURALIZATION, *passé le 22d* Décembre, 1789.

D'AUTANT que l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, passé dans la Séance de Juillet, l'an mil sept cens soixants et dix-neuf, déclare, que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état que ce soit, et répétera et signera une déclaration de sa croyance dans la Religion Chrétienne, et prendera, répétera, et signera le serment, ou l'affirmation, prescrite et ordonné par le dit Arrêt, pardevant le Gouverneur et son Conseil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté, sera, alors et dorénavant, regardé et consideré comme sujet naturel de cet Etat; et sera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des priviléges d'un sujet naturel de cet Etat; néanmoins, assujettis aux réstrictions réferées par le dit Arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet Arrêt est passée, divers Etrangers sont venus dans cet Etat, et s'y sont établis, et en sont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les différents avantages accordés par notre Gouvernement, par le Climat, par le Sol, par le Commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'achter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres justes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choses contenues dans l'Arrêt cidevant mentionnée, ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et signant le serment d'obéissance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils seroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouissent les sujets naturels, les dits Etrangers n'ont pas pris et signé le serment prescrit par l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, sous les circonstances particuliéres qui en étoit requises; c'est pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont acheté, depuis leur établissement dans cet Etat, pourouient être éxamines, ce qui leur seroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits Etrangers ont tou-

jours manifeſté un grand attachement pour notre Gouvernement et nos Loix, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en ſureté dans notre päis, que leur affection pour cet Etat ſera plus entiérement confirmée, et que la juſtice et le politique réquere, que les peines et les inconvénients, qu'il ſouffrent, ſoient rémédiés,

C'eſt pourquoi l'Aſſemblée-Generale de Maryland a paſſée un Arrêt, dans lequel il eſt entendû, Que tous les Etrangers qui depuis leur établiſſement dans cet Etat, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies juſtes et légitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont poſſedé et jouit, et qui en ont encore des titres juſtes et équitables, ſoit qu'ils leur ſuſſent légués par conceſſion, par dons, ou par teſtament, en vertu de cet Arrêt, auront poſſeſſion et jouiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, auſſi entiérement et amplement, à tous égards, et auſſi légitimement comme ſi les dits Etrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dites biens, s'ils ſe ſuſſent faits naturalizer, ſuivant les formes contenues dans le dit Arrêt pour la Naturalization.

Et qu'il ſoit encore ordonné, Que, ſie en cas quelque bien à fond, acheté, ou acquis, par des Etrangers, depuis que le ſuſdit Arrêt eſt paſſé, a été confiſqué, il eſt déclaré, par ces préſentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet Etat, contre le dit bien, confiſqué de cette maniere, et contre tout bien confiſcable, ſoient, et ſont par ce moyen, abandonnés, et inveſtis à jamais, aux dits Etrangers, leurs héritiers, ou ſubſtitués: Cédant, néanmoins, à toute perſonne qui oura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confiſcables, ſous les loix de cet Etat, les divers droits: Et toute perſonne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits Etrangers, ſera, et eſt ici déclaré, en droit de tous les avantages que ce bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été acheté ou acquis de quelque Etranger, qui ſe ſoit naturalizé ſelon les ordonnances du dit Arrêt original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits Etrangers ſe naturalizeront, dans la forme preſcrite par l'Arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet Arrêt; laquelle naturalization ſera avant, ou ſur, le premier jour du mois de Juin prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci, ſera illégale: *Pourvu,* Qu'aucune application ne ſe faſſe, au-deſſous du tems limité par cet Arrêt, pour préjudicier les droits des dits Etrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne ſoint admiſes ni reçues.

Et, à fin du continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces préſents que par celles de l'Arrêt original, et les mener à une entiere exécution, *Qu'il ſoit encore ordonné par l'autorité ſuſdite,* Que le Gouverneur et ſon Conſeil, ſeront et ſont ainſi priés, de faire imprimer les dits Arrêts, dans les diverſes Gazettes de cet Etat, pendant l'eſpace de ſix ſemaines après la fin de cet Séance d'Aſſemblée, dans les langues Françoiſes, Allemandes, et Angloiſes; et le dit Arrêt original ſera publié, dorenavan, de la même maniere, pendant l'eſpace de deux ſemaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Mai.

STAAT von MARYLAND.

Verordnung wegen der Aufnahme unter die Landeseingebohrnen genemiget in der Sitzung vom November, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung des Volks ein Mittel iſt, die Reichtuemer und Stærke eines Staats zu beförderu viele Fremde durch unſere gelinde Regierung; die Sicherheit unſerer Verordnungen und geſetze zur buergerlichen und Religions Freiheit; die Mildigkeit unſerer Himmels, Gegend; die Fruchtbarkeit unſers Bodens un die Vortheiſe unſers Handels, aufgemuntert werden mœgen, zu kommen und ſich in deiſem Staat niederzulaſſen, wenn ſie an den Vorrechten und Vortheilen, welche die natuerlich Eingebornen Unterthanen dieſes Staats genieſſen Theilnehmen koennen.

So iſt daher durchdie Allgemeine Verſammlung von Maryland verordnet, Daſs eine yede Perſon welche kuenftig in dieſſen Staat kommit, von was Volk, Reich oder Staat ſie ſey ſoll vor dem Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichts hofe, oder einem Richter, oder vor einem Gerichte einer Grafſchaft, dieſes Staats wiederhohlen und unterſchreiben eine Erklaerung ihres Glaubens-Bekæntniſſes der Chriſtlichen Religion und lieſten wiederholen und unterſchrieben den folgenden Eid oder Bekraeftigung er ſei ein Quaker, Menoniſt or Dunker, nemlich:—" Ich, A. B. ſchwoere oder bekraeftige, " daſs ich hinfuero ein Untherthan des Staats von Ma- " ryland ſeyn will, beſagtem Staat treu und gehorſam " zu ſeyn, mich auch nicht verbindlich halten will, " einen Koenige oder Prinzen, oder einem andern " Staat, oder Regierung einigen Gehorſam und Unter- " wuerfigkeit zu leiſten"—(Welcher beſagte Eid oder Bekræftigung und Unterſchrift wie vorhin bemerkt, der Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und Rath, der Allgemeine Gerichtſhof, oder ein von den Richter deſhalb, oder ein Gerichtſhof einer Grafſchaft hiedurch bemaechtigetzu verwalten und zu nehmen) eine ſolche Perſon hierauf und hiernach geachted werden, beurtheilt und erkant als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieſes Staats, und inſkuenftige zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthan dieſes Staats berechtiget zuſeyn mit der Bedingung, daſs keine Perſon, welche ein eingebohrner natuerlicher Unterthan dieſes Staats durch Kraft dieſer Verordnung wird, beſtimmet werden ſolle zu einem œffentlichen Amt oder zum Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) Mitglied des Raths oder der Allgemeinen Verſammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum congreſs gewæhlet werden ſoll, es ſey denn daſs ſolche Perſon bereits ſieben Yahre in dieſem Staat gewohnet habe, vor ſolcher Wahl oder Beſtimmung, auch ſoll ſodann ein ſolcher das Eigenthum und Vermœgen beſitzen, welches durch die Geſetze und Vorſchrift der Regierung erfordert wird um ein ſolches Amt in der Maaſſe zu fuehren

Es iſt auch deſhalb verordnet, Daſs der Schreiber der Raths verſammlung vor der ſitzung einer jeden Allgemeinen Verſammlung eine genaue Liſte der Nahmen der Perſonen fuehren und vorlegen ſolle von denen, die da angenommen haben, geleiſted und unterſchrieben den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung, und beſagte Erklærung in Betracht deſſen auffuehren vor dem Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath auch die zeit bemerken, wenn er uebernommen und geleiſted ſey, an dem Schreiber der Allgemeinen Raths verſamlung um eingefuehret zu werden in die Verzeichniſſe der beſagten Verſammlung und jeder Richter der Allgemeinen Gerichtſhöf, welcher verwalted und annimmt den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung, ſoll uebergeben an die nechſte Allgemeine Verſammlung eine Liſte der Nahmen der Perſonen, welche lieſten und den beſagten Eid und Bekræftgung unterſchreiben ſollen und in Betracht deſſen dieſelbe Erklærung vor ihm machen und die zeit beſtiramen wenn ſie angenommen und geleiſtet, an den Shreiber des Allgemienen Gerichtſhofes, eingefuehret zu werden.

Und iſt daher verordnet, Daſs einer yeden Perſon ein Verſicherungs-Schein gegeben werde, durch den Schreiber der Raths Verſammlung, oder eines Richters der Allgemienen oder des Gerichtshofes einer Grafschaft wenn ſie angenommen und unterſchrieben hat den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung und geleiſtet und unterſchrieben die beſagte Erklærung wie zu erſehen aus der Liſte des Schreibers des Allgemienen Gerichtſhofes oder eines yeden Richters des beſagten Gerichtſhofes eingefueret in die Verzeichniſſe von Perſonen die den beſagten Eid oder Bekræftigung gethan geleiſtet und unterſchrieben haben und ſoll dieſer Verſicherungs Schein ſodann ein zeuegniſs ſeyn und ein Beweis, daſs ein ſolcher als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan geachtet und angenommen werden ſoll, auch zu yeden Gerichtſhofe dieſes Staats als ein ſolcher zugelaſſen werden ſolle.

Und, um ſolche Fremde aufzumuntern zukommen und ſich in dieſem Staat niederzulaſſen; *So iſt verordnet,* Daſs einem ſolchen Fremden, der in dieſſen Staat kommt, die Verſicherung, den Eid und die Bekræftigung geleiſtet und unterſchrieben hat, wie vorher bemerket, weder ihn noch ſeinem Eigenthum wærend zwey Yahren nach ſeiner Ankunſt in dieſem Staat keine Taxe ſoll aufgeleget werden, und um ſolche Fremde; als Kaufleute Kuenſtler und Werkmeiſter aufzumuntern, in dieſen Staat zu kommen und ſich niederzulaſſen.

So iſt verordnet, Daſs einen ſolchen Fremden oder ſeinen Eigenthum keine Taxe aufgeleget werden ſoll, er ſey ein Handelſmann Kuenſtler oder Werkmeiſter der in dieſſen ſtaat kommt, anpimt und unterſchriebt die Erklærung, den Eid oder Verſicherung wie vorhin bemeldet vor Ablauf von vier Yahren nach ſeiner Ankunſt in dieſſen Staat.

Verordnung zur Erleichterung gewiſſer Fremden, die ſich in dieſem Staat nieder gelaſſen und zu andern Abſichten, als ein zuſatz zu der Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget den 21*ten December,* 1789.

DA die Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen des Landes, genehmiget in der Sitzung im Julius des Jahrs ein thauſend ſieben hundert neuen und ſiebenzig, erklæret, daſs yede Perſon, welche in der Folge in dieſem Staat kommt, von was fuer Volck, Reich oder Staat ſie ſey und wiederholet und unterſchreibt die Erklærung von ihren Glauben in der Chriſtlichen Religion und annimt, wieder holet und unterſchreibt den Eid oder Verſicherung, n der ſelben Verordnung vorgeſchreiben; vor dem Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) oder dem Rath oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichtſhofe oder einem von den Richter oder vor dem Gerichtſhofe einer yeden Grafſchaft, ſoll deſhalb und darnach geachtet, beurtheilt und angenommen werden, als ein natuerlich eingebohrner Unterthan dieſus Staats und ſoll zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natuerlich eingebohrnen Unterthans dieſes Staats berechtiget ſeyn; nichtdeſtoweniger aber unterworffen ſeyn denen durch dieſe Verordnung beſtimmten Einſchrænkungen und wenn eben zu der zeit, da dieſe Verordnung gebilliget worden, verſchiedene Fremde in dieſen Staat gecommen ſind; ſich beſezt haben und da durch Einwohner worden ſind, auch bewogen durchdie verſchiedenen Vortheile, durch unſere Regierung; Himmels gegend, Boden und Gewerbe bewuerket, ihr Geld anzuwenden und Eigenthum zu kauffen es ſey bewegliches oder unbewegliches, und ſolches zu vermehren, hiedurch zu erwerben einen gerechten und billigen Anſpruch auf ſolches Eingenthum, aber durch Unwiſſenheit der in der vorbemeldeten Verordnung enthaltenen Dinge oder ohne zu verſtehen, daſs dieſe Anahme und Unterſchrift des Eides der Treue in der gewœhnlichen Art ſie berechtigen werde die Vortheile des Eigenthums, und ſolche Fremde nicht angenommen haben und nicht unterſcrieben den durch die Verordnung von der Aufnahme unter die Engebohrnen vorgeſchriebenen Eid unter den beſondern Umſtænden die dazu erforderlich ſind weſhalb ihr Anrecht zu ſothanen weſentlichen Eigenthum als ſie ſeit ihrer Neiderlaſſung erworben haben in dieſem Staat und zu ihren grœſſeiten Nachtheil und Schaden in einigen Anſpruch genommen werden mœge. Und wenn ſothane beſagte Fremden eine beſtændige Zuneigung zu unſerer Regierung und Geſetzen jederzeit bezeuget haben und es erweiſlich iſt durch Anlegung ihres Vermœgens in dieſem Lande, daſs ſie dazu eine Negung haben und eben dadurch beſtætiget wird und es ſodann Gerichtigkeit und Staatſklugheit erfordert, daſs Beſchewerde und Ungemach dem ſie in dieſen Betracht unterworffen ſind, von ihnen entlediget werden.

So iſt deſhalb verordnet, durch die Allgemeine Verſammlung von Maryland, Daſs alle und yede vorbemeldete Fremde, welche ſeit ihrer Niederlaſſung in dieſem Staat durch geſetzmæſſige und redliche Mittel einen Theil eines Eigenthums, es ſey bewiglich oder unbewiglich oder vermiſcht angekauft und erworben haben und bisdahin einen ruhigen und billigen Anſpruch behaupten, es mag ſeyn, daſs ſolche Auſprueche hergeleitet werden von Verwilligung, Schenkung, Kauff oder Teſtament; ſo ſollen ſie Kraft dieſer Verordnung ſolches behalten, beſitzen und genieſſen, ſolches bewegliches, unbewegliches oder vermiſchtes Eigenthum, ſo vollkommen und richtig und zu allen Abſichten und Zwecken ſo rechtmæſſig als beſagte Fremde berechtiget worden, zu behalten, beſitzen und genieſſen, daſſelbe, als wenn ſie in Betracht deſſen unter die Landes eingebohrnen aufgenommen worden nach der auſdruecklichen Vorſchrift in der beſagten Verordnung fuer die Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebohrnen.

Und iſt daher ferner verordnet, Daſs im fall ein weſentliches Eigenthum von Fremden ſeit der Genehmigung vorbemeldeter Verordnung erkauft oder erworben, in gerichtliche Verhaft genommen ſey; ſo iſt hiedurch erklæret, daſs alle Rechte und Anſprueche dieſes Staats zu dem beſagten Eigenthum ſo in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen und zu einen ſolchen Eigenthum, ſo in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen werden kann; mœgen und ſeyn hiedurch aufgehoben und demnach ſolchen Fremden ins kuenftige wieder ertheilet werden; ſollen auch deren Erben und Bevollmæchtigten ueberlaſſen, auch allen Perſonen, wer es auch ſey, die dieſem zuvor einen Anſpruch zu ſolchen in gerichtliche Verhaft genommenen Eigenthum unter den Geſetzen und Rechten dieſes Staats erworben und yede oder alle Perſonen, welche von beſagten Fremden ein weſentliches Eigenthum gekauft oder auf andre weiſe enworben haben, ſollen hiedurch erklæret und berechtiget ſeyn zu allen und yeden Vortheil und Nutzen in Anſehung ſolchen Eigenthums, als wenn es erkaufft oder erworben wære von einem ſolchen Fremden ſelbſt, der unter die Eingebohren aufgenommen worden nach dem Inhalt der beſagten uhrſpruenglichen Verordnung.

Nichtſdeſtowineger mit der Bedingung, daſs die beſagten Fremden hingegen ehe und beſor ſie die Wohlthat dieſer Verordnung genieſſen, ſich zuvor unter die Eingebohren aufnehmen laſſen ſollen, nach der vorbeſchriebenen Weiſe durch die urſpruengliche Verordnung an oder vor den erſten Tag des nechſtfolgenden Junius, es mag nichts deſtoweniger entgegen ſeyn welchem Geſetze es wolle mit der Bedingung auch, daſs keine Deutungen in der durch dieſe Verordnung beſtimmten zeit zum Natchteil der Richte beſagter Fremden oder anderer zugelaſſen oder angenommen werden ſollen. Und um dieſe gute abſicht ſowol dieſer, als beſagter uhrſpruenglichen Verordnung in vœllige Aufuehung zu ſetzen, ſo iſt ferner unter vorbeſagten Anſehen verordnet, daſs der Oberbefehlſhaber (Gouverneur) und Rath hiedurch erſuchet werden, zu verfuegen, daſs die bemerkte Verordnung in den verſchiedenen Zeitungen in dieſem Staat in Zeit von ſechs Wochen nach Vollendung dieſer Sitzung der Verſammlung gedruckt und bekannt gemacht werde in der Engliſchen Deutſchen und Franzœ, ſiſchen Sprache, auch zugleich zu verfuegen, daſs die uhrſpruengliche Verordnung auf gleichesweiſe in einer zeit von zwey Wochen yedes Yahr im Monath May bekannt gemachte werde.

LONDON, *March* 8.

THE revenue of the grand duke of Tuſcany, now king of Bohemia, &c. is only about 500,000l. a year, and that ſum ariſes from the tenths of a yearly value of every houſe—the tenths of all the eſtates that are ſold—the ground-rent of the houſes in Leghorne and other cities—eight per cent. out of the portions of all women when they marry—five ſhillings a head on cattle when they are ſold, and a general exciſe on all proviſions.

His military force conſiſts of a few guards, a few armed gallies, a kind of ordinary militia, neither formidable at home, nor dreaded abroad; ſo that, whenever he goes to war, he is obliged to hire Swiſs ſoldiers. The government is abſolute.

CRIM. CON. IN A NEW WAY.

The example lately made of the younger Sykes, has not yet operated in point of deterring others, as the jury intended; for a young braggadocia, in a regiment not twenty days march from Chatham, being hoſpitably entertained by a neighbouring farmer, formed a deliberate plan of ſeducing his wife.

The uſual ſiege was laid, and ſuch aſſiduity preſerved, that it could not eſcape the eye of the farmer. But depending on his wife's conſtancy, he did not ſhield the *military* advances of his conſtant gueſt, holding it as a maxim, that the woman who was not proof againſt the frippery of a regimental coxcomb, was unworthy the care of a man of ſenſe. In proceſs of time, however, the lady, who diſpiſed the addreſſes of the captain, and really loved her family, took an opportunity of ſtating the caſe to her huſband, in conſequence of which a plan was laid, the execution of which proved nearly fatal to the lover.

Mr. B—y, the gentleman alluded to, invited all the corps to dine with him on Thurſday ſe'ennight, except the captain, and as this was a palpable inſult, the captain was not a little rallied upon the neglect, at the meſs room, where he had often, in Sykes's ſtyle, ſaid, " he ſhould ſoon make the farmer's wife one of the regimental followers." It, however, ſo happened, on the day previous to the dinner, that the captain received a letter from the lady, intimating, that if he would attend at the garden-gate at half paſt ten on the Thurſday night, he ſhould be conducted by a faithful Abigail to a much more delicious entertainment than eating and drinking could afford. This happy circumſtance the captain broadly hinted at Wednesday's meſs, where he ſaid that they would drink with the huſband, while he converſed with the wife.

All things were prepared, the corps dined with the farmer, and the captain, true to his appointment met the Abigail, who conducting him to a cloſet adjoining her miſtreſs's room, desired him not to ſay a word, but undreſs and enjoy in the next room all he ſought for. Tranſported at the idea, and laughing at the fools below ſtairs, he was ſoon under the bed-cloaths, and ſcarcely there, when he received ſuch a preſſing hug, as obliged him to call out for help in the tones of a loud diſtreſs.

The alarm was given—the company ran up ſtairs with lights, and entering the chamber, found the captain faſt locked in the arms of a great ſhee dancing bear, the proprietor of the beaſt holding the chain of his property on the left hand ſide of the bedſtead.

The firſt buſineſs was to releaſe the poor lover from the tender embraces of his hugging miſtreſs, which with the aſſiſtance of the keeper, was ſoon effected—but at the expence of three broken ribs, and a violent contuſion on the temple, which the bear made with the buckle that muzzled her jaws.

The ſituation of the lover's mind may be conceived but not deſcribed—he got home in a ſtate " only to be envied by a man who is juſt going to be hanged," and unable to bear what he had a right to expect from the meſs, has given in his reſignation; with intent to retire on the half pay liſt.

The ſqueezes, and they were not of the moſt gentle kind, which he received in this Cupidean enterpriſe, have ſo injured his health, that there are but ſmall hopes of recovery. The farmer and the maſter of the dancing bear, therefore ſtand in an aukward predicament, as indictments are lodged againſt both. The beſward, however, it is ſaid, means to proſecute the captain, for an attempt on the *chaſtity* of his bear.

This matter was attempted to be hushed up; but the Abigail, in the true ſtyle of her profeſſion, told it as a great ſecret to another Abigail, who told it to another, and ſo it got round.

March 18. Among the curious and intricate lawſuits that ſo often occur, we have recently been aſſured that the following is pending between two farmers in the county of Carlow, Ireland, whoſe little holdings are divided by a very narrow lane, that, it ſeems, is common to both, and in which a horſe belonging to one of them being grazing, about a month ſince, two goats, coupled by the neck, the property of the other, came thither, and, leaping together into the lane, fell on each ſide of the horſe, and being there ſuſpended by the chain that coupled them, ſo affrighted the beaſt, unacquainted with ſuch a burden, that, running with the blind and unbridled violence ſo peculiar to that generous animal, he plunged head-long into an adjoining bog-hole, and there periſhed with his half-ſtrangled riders.

Now, we are told, the owner of the goats brings his action of damages againſt the proprietor of the horſe, by means of which he ſuſtained loſs, and that on a ſpot of ground he had an equal right to with his antagoniſt; whilſt, *vice verſa*, the other has commenced a ſuit for the loſs of his horſe, occaſioned by his opponent's goats, and thus the matter reſts at preſent.—Quere, In which of their favours will the ſuit terminate?

Mr. Calcraft, who had betted he would ride one horſe 100 miles in ten hours, loſt his wager by his horſe taking reſt when he had only ſeventeen miles to go, and had two hours and ten minutes to perform it in.

A curious inſtance of divided property is exhibited by the promontory called Kieman, on the weſtern ſhore of the Lake of Zug, in Switzerland. The *ground* belongs to the canton of Lucerne; the *timber* growing on it to the canton of Zug; and the *leaves* to the canton of Schweitz.

Remarkable Honeſty of the Swiſs.

On each ſide of the road that runs through the valley of Muotta, in the canton of Schweitz, are ſeveral ranges of ſhops uninhabited, yet filled with goods for ſale. The price is marked on each article, but no perſon attends to deliver the goods and receive the money.

Any paſſenger, wiſhing to become a purchaſer, enters a ſhop, takes away what articles he pleaſes, and depoſites the price which he finds marked on them.

Every evening the owners repair to their ſhops to ſee what goods have been ſold in the courſe of the day, and carry home the money.

MAN RACE.

A man, aged fifty-two, has undertaken, for a wager of a hundred guineas, to run from Windſor to Hyde Park Corner and back, which is 44 miles and a quarter, in ſeven hours and a quarter. Great betts are depending on this race, which is to be determined this day.

The importation of wheat from America will not cover the expences of thoſe who have entered into that ſpeculation.—Wheats are now five ſhillings the quarter, cheaper than they were at the beginning of the harveſt.

A few days ſince died at Horſeley in Derbyſhire, a woman named Frances Barton, at the aſtoniſhing age of 107. She followed Midwifery upwards of 80 years. It is ſaid ſhe well remembered the revolution in 1688, and that ſhe danced at a merry making on that glorious occaſion.

The private character of the king of Poland is moſt excellent. He has lately made a preſent to the national treaſury of half a million, to defray the expence of raiſing an army. One million has been offered in loan, without intereſt, by the marſhal of the Diet, and a plan is on foot to raiſe thirteen millions of florins on annuities.

Character of Joſeph II. Emperor of Germany.

The concluſion of this monarch's life was certainly the part of it which did him much credit.

As a ſtateſman, he had failed in moſt of his plans. They were ill-combined, and worſe executed. He was *maximus in minimus*, and *minimus in maximus*.

He would have made an excellent *ſecretary* to a miniſter of ſtate, for he was indefatigable in reading and writing diſpatches.

He would have made an admirable *meſſenger*, for he delighted in galloping from town to town, and province to province.

At his death, indeed, he was great, diſplaying at once the man and the Chriſtian. He ſaw undiſmayed the approach of diſſolution; but this might be expected from the ſon of Maria Thereſa, the moſt illuſtrious of whoſe daughters (the queen of France) was no leſs firm in the midſt of perſonal danger.

MONTEGO-BAY, *March* 27.

Advice is received from St. Mark's in Hiſpaniola, that on the firſt of this month, a number of free people of colour, to the amount of 700 and upwards, having poſſeſſed themſelves of ſeveral field pieces, formed a camp in that diſtrict, and exhibited an appearance of hoſtility highly alarming. A deputation of five gentlemen being ſent from the aſſembly to demand the reaſon of ſo extraordinary a proceeding. The inſurgents demanded that a remonſtrance, which they then delivered to the deputies, ſhould be preſented immediately to the general, and that an anſwer thereto ſhould be given without delay. The paper being complyed as they deſired, proved to be a ſenſible and well written detail of the various claims the free people of colour had on what they termed the *juſtice* of the *whites*, with whom they demanded an equal participation *of all rights and immunities whatſoever*—the privilege of repreſentation, and of qualifying for all the learned profeſſions—and concluding with the avowal of a determination to proceed to extremities, ſhould their demands be treated with neglect. On peruſal of this paper, it was judged adviſeable to aſſemble a body of the militia, who, headed by the general, immediately went againſt the camp—on their arrival the inſurgents fled, and fled to the mountains; three or four of the whites were killed, and one of the ringleaders of the inſurgents was taken and inſtantly beheaded.

A proclamation was then iſſued, offering a reward of fifty half joes for the head of any principal offender, and in the courſe of a few days, not leſs than 27 were brought in. On Sunday the 7th inſtant a very great majority of thoſe who had formed the camp, finding all their attempts completely fruſtrated, came in and took the oath of allegiance to the nation. One or two of the principals, for whom high rewards are offered, are not yet taken.

EXETER, *April* 14.

Extract of a letter, dated Marietta, (Ohio River) March 10, 1790.

"The Indians have been very peaceable in this quarter ſince Auguſt laſt, no perſon has been moleſted within two hundred miles of this ſince that time—About five hundred miles below they are continually doing miſchief; and, in my opinion, nothing ſhort of the ſword will ever ſtop the infernal barbarity of the Shawaneſe and Wabaſh tribes.—The winter has been very mild. Our ſurveyors have juſt returned from the extreme parts of the purchaſe, their accounts of the lands are very favourable. We have had very little ſnow, not more than three inches at any one time. Our ſettlement has now become ſo ſtrong that we are under no apprehenſion of being diſturbed the enſuing ſeaſon by the ſavages. We are making very large improvements, and expect to raiſe plentiful ſupplies of corn and other proviſions for the next year. Settlers come on ſtill as faſt as is for the intereſt of the company, and if more had come on laſt fall we ſhould have met with difficulty in procuring proviſions for them. So great has been the demand for corn, wheat, tobacco, butter, pork, &c. to ſupply the Spaniards at New-Orleans, that the rich ſettlements in Weſtmoreland and Waſhington counties are almoſt drained of proviſions. Theſe articles have riſen ſixty per cent. ſince laſt October—Corn is now 3s. 6d. and flour 30s. per barrel.

"You aſk me my opinion about your moving here—I adviſe you to do it moſt ſeriouſly, for, with the ſame exertions that you make in New-England, you would raiſe produce to double the amount you do there, and have not taxes for ſeveral years: But let me adviſe you before you move, to come on and ſee yourſelf, for that which appears to me a temperate and delightful climate, may ſtrike you very differently: and although I think it the moſt healthy and agreeable part of America, you may, on ſeeing it, be of the contrary opinion. This you may depend on, that almoſt every account publiſhed in New-England (whether in favour or againſt the country) has been highly exaggerated, and if you wiſh to have a tolerable juſt idea, you muſt take the middle line, and neither believe it to be a barren waſte or a perfect paradiſe—It has undoubtedly its advantages and diſadvantages.—To balance our luxuriant ſoil, we are far from ſea-ports, and although our produce may be ſent down to New-Orleans for a trifling charge, yet it is very expenſive obtaining our neceſſary ſupplies of foreign articles. From Philadelphia or Baltimore we pay 26s. per hundred for tranſportation. The produce of an acre is, on an average, of corn 60 buſhels—wheat 25—rye 30 and barley 50. As to the marvellous accounts of the productions of this country, ſuch as the growth of ſilk gowns, &c. (you mention as publiſhed with you) I ſhall only obſerve; they appear the productions of your little wits, and are beneath the notice of a man of common ſenſe."

NEW-YORK, *May* 4.

Extract of a letter from Paris, February 25.

"Since I came hither I had frequent opportunities to ſee and converſe with that truly great young man, the marquis de la Fayette. I did not think he could be ſo popular as I find he is. He is almoſt idoliſed by his countrymen. Nor is this admiration of him confined to perſons of mean condition. Dining the other day, in a large party, with the compte de E——, the compte began on a warm eulogium on the courage, ſkill and virtue, with which, he ſaid, from the commencement of the revolution, the marquis had uniformly conducted, as well on common occaſions, as in ſituations the moſt trying and critical. I aſked the compte if he knew how old the marquis de la Fayette was? With that lively enthuſiaſm ſo natural to the French, he replied, "were we to calculate his years by his works, it might be aſſerted that he has lived centuries; but, in fact, he is but three and thirty." A rare inſtance of character, in which the blooming vivacity of youth has been united to the ripe wiſdom of experience."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 11.

Senate of the United States, Friday, April 30.

The ſenate proceeded, agreeably to the order of the day, to conſider the motion made yeſterday, viz. that the doors of the ſenate chamber ſhall be open when the ſenate is ſitting in their legiſlative capacity—to the end that ſuch of the citizens of the United States as may chooſe to hear the debates of this houſe, may have an opportunity of ſo doing; and the queſtion being taken it paſſed in the negative.

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, (N.C.) April 12.

"Laſt Friday, about ten o'clock, A. M. a ſmall black cloud paſſed along to the eaſtward, the ſkirts of which only came over this town, from which fell ſuch a ſhower of hail as very few of the inhabitants ever before witneſſed. Fortunately there was no wind, or conſiderable damage muſt have been ſuſtained, particularly in breaking glaſs windows. The noiſe it occaſioned was alarming to thoſe who did not at firſt diſcover the cauſe; during part of the ſhower the ſun ſhone, and the tranſparency of the hailſtones exhibited a truly novel and moſt beautiful appearance. Some gentlemen picked up a number at the lower end of the town, on the bank of the river, which meaſured three inches and three quarters in circumference."

PETERSBURG, *May* 6.

The only particulars we have been able to obtain reſpecting the death of Mr. John May, are—that a party of Indians diſcovering two boats coming down the Ohio, compelled two men they had taken priſoners, to ſtand on a point of land, and decoy the boats on ſhore, by ſhewing an appearance of diſtreſs, as if they had been taken and juſt made their eſcape from the Indians—If they did not perform this diſagreeable taſk, they were to be killed. They accordingly, to ſave their own lives, made uſe of every means to get the boats on ſhore. Mr. May diſcovering theſe men, and ſuppoſing them to be in the ſituation in which the Indians had directed them to appear, ordered his boat on ſhore, and the other boat immediately followed him. On his attempting to land the Indians fired, killed Mr. May and a young woman on board, and took the reſt priſoners—Mr. Charles Johnſon, of this place, was on board the boat with Mr. May. The other boat, on being fired at, made off—but we apprehend, from an account received by way of Winchester, relative to two boats being diſcovered on ſhore on a ſmall iſland in the river Ohio, that they both fell into the hands of the ſavages. This account alſo ſtates, that fourteen men had been found on the ſaid iſland, killed and ſcalped, which are ſuppoſed to be a part of the unfortunate perſons who were in the ſaid boats.

We learn that a ſmall ſettlement, conſiſting of between 20 and 30 perſons, about 14 miles above Limeſtone, were entirely cut off in February laſt, by a party of Indians.

May 8, 1790.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, *to me directed, will be* EXPOSED *to* SALE, *on Saturday, the 29th inſt. at* 11 *o'Clock, in the Forenoon, on the Premiſes,*

A HOUSE and two LOTS, binding on the Pond, in the city of Annapolis, for READY MONEY; taken as the property of the late THOMAS RUTLAND, to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland.

B. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

1

FOR SALE.

Agreeably to the Directions of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Eſquire, *Agent to the State of Maryland, will be* EXPOSED *to* SALE, *to the* Higheſt Bidder, *for* Caſh *only, on Tueſday, the twenty-ſecond Day of June next, at Frederick-Town,*

ONE brick two ſtory dwelling houſe, and lot of ground, fronting on Market-ſtreet, together with other improvements thereon; one other dwelling houſe and brick ſmith's ſhop, and lot of ground, fronting on Church-ſtreet, with ſundry other improvements thereon, the property of HENRY FOALLER.

Alſo, will be SOLD, on Wedneſday, the 23d of June, one hundred acres of valuable land, called The Reſurvey on Turn-Stile, ſituate about five miles from Frederick-town, the property of RICHARD BUTLER.

And, on Thurſday, the 24th of June, will be ſold, part of a valuable tract of land called Peace and Plenty, ſituate on Owen's creek, about fifteen miles from Frederick-town, the property of THOMAS OGLE.

Alſo, on Friday, the 25th of June, will be SOLD, three hundred acres of land called Stoney Meadow, and part of the Reſurvey on Waggoner's Fancy, ſituate within twenty-ſix miles of Frederick-town, and five miles of Weſtminſter-town, the property of PETER MOSSER, the whole of which is ſeverally ſeized and taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, iſſued out of the general court, at the ſuit of the ſtate of Maryland, and directed to me.

‡ The ſeveral ſales will begin preciſely at eleven o'clock on each day.

P. MANTZ, Sheriff.

Frederick county, May 17, 1790. 10 7/6

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship OLIVE BRANCH,

Captain LEONARD,

From LONDON,

A General Aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which will be SOLD on the moſt REASONABLE TERMS for

Caſh or Country Produce,

BY

JOHN PETTY, & CO.

At their Stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and at Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack.

The SHIP

WILLING TOM,

Captain THOMAS-HUNTER,

IS daily expected in Patuxent, from London, and will take TOBACCO on conſignment to Meſſieurs YATES, PETTY, and YATES, in LONDON, as will alſo the brig FAME, capt. WILSON, now loading at Nanjemoy, on Patowmack, for which, if required, an advance will be made in GOODS and CASH, by

J. PETTY, and CO.

May 17, 1790. 1

IN CHANCERY, May 17, 1790.

ORDERED,

ON application of the truſtee of JOSEPH THOMPSON, of St. Mary's county, that the ſecond day of Auguſt next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Thompſon to bring in and declare their reſpective claims to the ſaid truſtee, that the ſame may be, on that day, liquidated and adjuſted; and it is ordered that four weeks notice thereof, as ſoon as conveniently may be, be publiſhed in Meſſ. Green's and Goddard's news-papers.

Teſt, Philip Ford

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

1

TAKEN up as a STRAY by the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, a ſmall black ſtone HORSE, about twelve and a half hands high, no perceivable brand, long tail and mane, his gates are unknown, as he is not broke. The owner is deſired to come and prove property, pay charges and take him away.

10d 7/6 Wm. WATERS.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one thousand acres, lying in Calvert county, and situated on the bay, including Great Cove Point; of the tract there are one hundred and fifty acres of excellent marsh, and of the upland about two hundred and fifty acres cleared, part of it in culture; on the land there are two tobacco houses 40 by 24, in good repair, and several small houses for the accommodation of tenants; two thriving young apple-orchards, containing together about four hundred trees; it abounds with fine timber, oak, hickory, chesnut and pine; there might be one hundred acres of excellent meadow ground made at no considerable expence. The land is well watered, and affords a sufficient stream for a grist and saw-mill. A great proportion of the land lies level, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—There is an excellent fishery at Cove-point, and a pond that furnishes very fine oysters. There are few places that exceed this for wild-fowl. A clear and indisputable right, with a general warranty, will be made the purchaser. Three years credit will be given on bond and approved security; but the payment of the interest will be expected annually. Any person inclined to view the land may see it by applying to the subscriber, who resides near it and the mouth of Patuxent river.

JESSE BOURNE, sen.

Calvert county, May 8, 1790. 2

The subscriber has for SALE, lately imported in the Mary, captain Bodfield, from LONDON, the following GOODS, assorted in packages from £. 10 to £. 30 sterling cost, which he will dispose of at a very moderate advance, for CASH, TOBACCO or BILLS of EXCHANGE on LONDON, viz.

GERMAN Osnabrigs, Irish Linens, Dowlass and Sheeting, Lawns, Cambricks, Muslins and Dimities, Chintz and Calico Gown-Patterns, Romal, Pullicat and Chinese Handkerchiefs, Lawn and Muslin Ditto, and Aprons, &c.

The four first mentioned articles may be purchased by the piece or package, the others in packages only.

JONAS CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, May 10, 1790. 2

IN CHANCERY, May 5th, 1790.

ORDERED,

ON application of the trustee of JOHN HALKERSTON, of Prince-George's county, that the second day of August next be limited and appointed for the creditors of the said John Halkerston to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee that the same may be, on that day, liquidated and adjusted; and it is ordered that three weeks notice thereof, as soon as conveniently may be, be published in Messr. Green's and Goddard's news-papers.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

2

IN CHANCERY, May 5th, 1790.

ORDERED,

ON application of the trustees of WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE, of Prince-George's county, that the second day of August next, be limitted and appointed for the creditors of the said William Sprigg Bowie to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustees, that the same may be, on that day, liquidated and adjusted; and it is ordered, that three weeks notice thereof, as soon as conveniently may be, be published in Messrs. Green's and Goddard's news-papers.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

2

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790. 6

Take Notice,

I SHALL apply to the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to establish the boundaries and lines of HAMS's CHOICE and CLARKE's FANCY, now in my possession.

CALEB CLARKE.

April 13, 1790. 3

POST-OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having arisen to the late Postmaster at this office, from the practice of charging the postage of letters—the present Postmaster informs all persons interested, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unless the postage is first paid. Those, therefore, who send their servants *for* Letters, *are desired to send the* Money *at the same time, to avoid a* disappointment, *as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by*

SAM. GREEN, P. M. 3

To be Sold, at Public Sale,

On Monday, the 24th of May, at the late dwelling house of JOSEPH HILL, *jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,*

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the said JOSEPH HILL, jun. consisting of negroes, household furniture, stock, and some plantation utensils.—The sale to be at eleven o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, and for cash only.

3X JOSEPH HILL, Administrator.

JOLLY ROGER,

Eight Years Old this Spring,

WILL cover the ensuing season at Mr. SAMUEL MACCUBBIN's Mill, on South river, at twenty shillings cash, and one shilling and six-pence to the groom, or six bushels of corn, to be brought with the mare. JOLLY ROGER is a fine shining black, full fifteen hands high, and as well made for the draught as any horse in the state. He was got by the noted coach horse Sterling, formerly belonging to Harry Dorsey Gough, Esquire, out of a remarkable fine Tom mare. Pasturage may be had gratis, but the proprietor will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

Wm. TAYLOR.

Anne-Arundel county, April 14, 1790. 3X

Annapolis, April 1, 1790.

AS the subscriber is about to move from this city, and anxious to settle with all those to whom he is in anywise indebted, once more earnestly calls upon all those indebted to him, either by bond, note or open account, to call and discharge their respective balances immediately, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect of persons.

7X DAVID GEDDES.

To be RENTED,

And Possession given on the first Day of June next,

The HOUSE

Now occupied by Mr. DAVID GEDDES, in this City.

5X *Inquire as Above.*

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents. Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

if 47 *James Williams.*

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

47 *J. W.*

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 15

Annapolis, January 1, 1790.

In the PRESS, and now PUBLISHING *by* SUBSCRIPTION, *by* S. CLARK,

The Christian's New and Complete

FAMILY BIBLE:

OR,

UNIVERSAL LIBRARY

OF

DIVINE KNOWLEDGE:

Being a clear, full, and comprehensive Exposition and Commentary on the

HOLY SCRIPTURES;

Containing the Sacred Texts of the

OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS,

With the Apocrypha at large:

Illustrated with Annotations and Commentaries—wherein obscure Passages are made clear and familiar—seeming Contradictions reconciled—mistranslations rectified—important truths confirmed—and deism and infidelity fully confuted.

Together with practical reflections on each chapter, and notes, historical, chronological, biographical, moral and divine; by those eminent writers Henry, Doddridge, Gill, Brown, Stackhouse, Burkitt, Oservald, &c. &c. The whole forming a complete

Body of Christian Divinity,

Calculated to enlighten the understanding, purify the heart, promote the cause of holiness, and make men wise unto salvation.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE work will be handsomely printed in Folio, with a beautiful large new type, on fine demy paper.

II. The whole will be comprised in eighty numbers, at one eighth of a dollar each. If it unavoidably should exceed that number, the overplus will be delivered gratis.

III. A number shall be delivered every Saturday morning, stitched.

IV. Number I. will be published on Saturday, May first, with which will be given an elegant frontispiece; and the subsequent numbers will be delivered regularly every week till the work is completed. That every person may judge of the excellence of this inestimable work, the first number may be seen as a specimen, and if not approved, the money shall be returned.

V. Those who subscribe for twelve copies shall have one gratis.

VI. In the course of the work will be given a variety of elegant copperplates.

VII. To the last number will be added a list of the encouragers of this inestimable work.

VIII. The following is the size of the type with which the work is printed, which is well calculated for the use of churches:

IX. As 56 numbers are already printed off, subscribers may be supplied with as many numbers, weekly, as they may find convenient.——The whole will be finished in June next.

In the Beginning God created the, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Together with an Assortment of

STATIONARY WARES,

Likewise a Variety of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash.

S. CLARK.

April 28, 1790. 4

Prince-George's county, April 23, 1790.

Agreeable to the directions of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq; agent to the state of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the late dwelling house of Benjamin Brooke, deceased, near Upper Marborough, on Monday the 24th day of May next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, the following tracts or parcels of land, viz.

BEALL's CHANCE, FOWLER's DELIGHT, part of GREEN SPRING, part of CHARLES HILLS, and KERNS's ADDITION, containing in the whole five hundred acres; also sixteen valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; also sundry horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, and a large quantity of household furniture, consisting of beds with furniture, mahogany chairs, tables, &c. &c. late the property of the above named Benjamin Brooke, taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the general court, at the suit of the State of Maryland, and directed to me. The terms of sale are, three fifths of the purchase money to be paid in specie, and the remaining two fifths in certificates issued by this state, to be paid at the time of sale. The sale will begin precisely at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

4X EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2263)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1790.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT FOR NATURALIZATION.

Passed July Session, 1779.

WHEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this state; And whereas many foreigners, from the lenity of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws, to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this state, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this state do enjoy;

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom, or state, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general-court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this state, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat, and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a quaker, menonist, or dunker, to wit; I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the state of Maryland, and will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the said state, and that I do not hold myself bound, to yield any allegiance, or obedience, to any king, or prince, or any other state or government;" (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to administer and take) shall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be, henceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this state, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council, or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this state seven years, previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property in estate, required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration, respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court: And any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration, respectively, before him, and the time when taken, and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council, or by any judge of the general court, or the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the said court, entered among the minutes of any person having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born subject, and as such, shall be allowed in every court of this state.

And, To encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this state: *Be it enacted*, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this state.

And, To encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artists and manufacturers, to come and settle in this state: *Be it enacted*, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this state.

ACT for the relief of certain foreigners who have settled within this state, and for other purposes, supplemental to the act for Naturalization; passed the 22d of December, 1789.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, passed at July session, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, declares, that every person, who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom or state, and shall repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat, and subscribe, the oath or affirmation in the said act prescribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, shall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be, thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights, and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state, and to all intents and purposes, as fully and amply, and, to all intents and purposes, as rightfully, as the said foreigners would have been entitled to hold, possess, and enjoy, the same, if they had respectively naturalized themselves, according to the express provisions contained in the said act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in case any real property, purchased or acquired by foreigners, since the passage of the aforesaid act, hath been escheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this state to the said property so escheated, and to any property so escheatable, shall be and the same are hereby relinquished, and vested for ever hereafter in the said foreigners, their heirs, and assigns;—saving, nevertheless, to all persons whatsoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any such escheatable property under the laws of this state, their several and respective rights: And all and every person and persons, who may have purchased, or otherwise acquired, any real property, from or under the said foreigners or any of them, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with respect to such property, as if the same had been purchased, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themselves, according to the provisions of the said original act.

Provided nevertheless, That the said foreigners, respectively, before they shall receive the benefit of this act, shall naturalize themselves in the mode prescribed by the original act, on or before the first day of June next ensuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: *And provided also*, That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the said respective foreigners, or others, shall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intentions, as well of this, as of the said original act, into complete execution, *Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That the governor and council shall, and they are hereby requested to cause the said respective acts to be printed and published in the several news-papers within this state, for the space of six weeks after the end of this session of assembly, in the English, French, and German languages; and shall, also, cause the said original act to be published, in like manner, for the space of two weeks, in the month of May, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET DE NATURALIZATION.

Passé dans la Séance de Novembre, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet Etat; et d'autant que la modération de notre Gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par notre Constitution et les Lois pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre Climat, la fertilité de notre Sol, et les avantages de notre Commerce, peuvent éxciter beaucoup d'Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, si on les fesoit participants des avantages et des priviléges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent:

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée-Générale de Maryland a passé un arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état, que ce soit, et qui répétera et signera, pardevant le Gouverneur et son Conseil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté de cet Etat, une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répétera, et signera le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est quaqre, menoniste, ou dunker) *savoir*:—"J, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai "dorénavant fidel sujet de l'Etat de Maryland, et que "je ne dois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissance "d'aucun Roi ou Prince, ou d'aucun autre Etat ou Gou-"vernement,"—(lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature susdit, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le Gouverneur et le Conseil, ou par la Cour-Générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou par quelque Cour de Comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera, dorénavant, estimé et considéré comme sujet natif de cet Etat, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des priviléges du dit Etat; pourvu, que personne de ceux qui en seront devenus sujets, en vertu de cet Arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme Gouverneur, Membre du Conseil ou de l'Assemblée-Générale, ou Délégué du Congrès, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence, dans cet Etat, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointement, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds requis par la Constitution et la Forme du Gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges;

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conseil portera, à la Séance de chaque Cour-Générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signés le dit serment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, pardevant le Gouverneur, et pardevant le Conseil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite Cour: Et tout Juge de la Cour-Générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la premiere Cour-Générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'il l'auront pris et fait, au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, pour être enregistrée dans les mémoires de la dite Cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conseil, ou quelque Juge de la Cour-Générale, ou le Greffier de la dite Cour, ou celui de quelque Cour de Comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il paroît, par la liste de quelque Juge de la dite Cour, enrégistrée dans les mémoires; que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, sera estimé dans toutes les Cours de cet Etat, sujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il soit ordonné*, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et signeront la déclaration et le serment, ou affirmation susdits, seront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute Impôt, pendant deux ans aprés leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les Gens de Metiers, ou Artisans, et les Manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, *qu'il soit ordonné*, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun Impôt sur eux, ni sur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet Etat; pourvu, qu'ils prennent et signent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, susdit.

ARRÊT *pour subvenir au Soulagement de certains* ETRANGERS *qui se sont établis dans cet Etat, et pour d'autres Desseins; supplétif à l'*ARRET *de* NATURALIZATION, *passé le 22d* Décembre, 1789.

D'AUTANT que l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, passé dans la Séance de Juillet, l'an mil sept cens soixants et dix-neuf, déclare, que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état que ce soit, et répétera et signera une déclaration de sa croyance dans la Religion Chrétienne, et prendera, répétera, et signera le serment, ou l'affirmation, prescrite et ordonné par le dit Arrêt, pardevant le Gouverneur et son Conseil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté, sera, alors et dorénavant, regardé et considéré comme sujet naturel de cet Etat; et sera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des priviléges d'un sujet naturel de cet Etat; néanmoins, assujettis aux réstrictions réferées par le dit Arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet Arrêt est passée, divers Etrangers sont venus dans cet Etat, et s'y sont établis, et en sont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les différents avantages accordés par notre Gouvernement, par le Climat, par le Sol, par le Commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'acheter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres justes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choses contenues dans l'Arrêt ci-devant mentionnée, ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et signant le serment d'obéissance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils seroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouissent les sujets naturels, les dits Etrangers n'ont pas pris et signé le serment prescrit par l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, sous les circonstances particulières qui en étoit requises; c'est pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont acheté, depuis leur établissement dans cet Etat, pourroient être examinés, ce qui leur seroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits Etrangers ont tou

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one thousand acres, lying in Calvert county, and situated on the bay, including Great Cove Point; of the tract there are one hundred and fifty acres of excellent marsh, and of the upland about two hundred and fifty acres cleared, part of it in culture; on the land there are two tobacco houses 30 by 24, in good repair, and several small houses for the accommodation of tenants; two thriving young apple-orchards, containing together about four hundred trees; it abounds with fine timber, oak, hickory, chesnut and pine; there might be one hundred acres of excellent meadow ground made at no considerable expence. The land is well watered, and affords a sufficient stream for a grist and saw mill. A great proportion of the land lies level, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.—There is an excellent fishery at Cove-point, and a pond that furnishes very fine oysters. There are few places that exceed this for wild-fowl. A clear and indisputable right, with a general warranty, will be made the purchaser. Three years credit will be given on bond and approved security; but the payment of the interest will be expected annually. Any person inclined to view the land may see it by applying to the subscriber, who resides near it and the mouth of Patuxent river.

JESSE BOURNE, sen.

Calvert county, May 8, 1790. 3

The subscriber has for SALE, lately imported in the Mary, captain Bodfield, from LONDON, the following GOODS, assorted in packages from £. 10 to £. 30 sterling cost, which he will dispose of at a very moderate advance, for CASH, TOBACCO or BILLS of EXCHANGE on LONDON, viz.

GERMAN Osnabrigs, Irish Linens, Dowlas and Sheeting, Lawns, Cambricks, Muslins and Dimities, Chintz and Calico Gown-Patterns, Romal, Pullicat and Chinese Handkerchiefs, Lawn and Muslin Ditto, and Aprons, &c.

The four first mentioned articles may be purchased by the piece or package, the others in packages only.

JONAS CLAPHAM.

Annapolis, May 10, 1790. 3X

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790. 9

Take Notice,

I SHALL apply to the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to establish the boundaries and lines of HAMS's CHOICE and CLARKE's FANCY, now in my possession.

CALEB CLARKE.

April 13, 1790. 4X

POST-OFFICE,

ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having arisen to the late Postmaster at this office, from the practice of charging the postage of letters—the present Postmaster informs all persons interested, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unless the postage is first paid. Those, therefore, who send their servants for Letters, are desired to send the Money at the same time, to avoid disappointment, as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by

SAM. GREEN, *D. P. M.* 4

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, *to me directed, will be* EXPOSED *to* SALE, *on Saturday, the 29th inst. at* 11 *o'Clock, in the Forenoon, on the Premises,*

A HOUSE and two LOTS, binding on the Pond, in the city of Annapolis, for READY MONEY; taken as the property of the late THOMAS RUTLAND, to satisfy debts due the state of Maryland.

B. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

May 8, 1790. 2X

The beautiful HORSE

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this season at the subscriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is useless to inform his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's stock is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790. 3

FOR SALE.

Agreeably to the Directions of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, *Agent to the State of Maryland, will be* EXPOSED *to* SALE, *to the* Highest Bidder, *for* Cash *only, on Tuesday, the twenty-second Day of June next, at Frederick-Town,*

ONE brick two story dwelling house, and lot of ground, fronting on Market-street, together with other improvements thereon; one other dwelling house and brick smith's shop, and lot of ground, fronting on Church-street, with sundry other improvements thereon, the property of HENRY FOALER.

Also, will be SOLD, on Wednesday, the 23d of June, one hundred acres of valuable land, called The Resurvey on Turn-Stile, situate about five miles from Frederick-town, the property of RICHARD BUTLER.

And, on Thursday, the 24th of June, will be sold, part of a valuable tract of land called Peace and Plenty, situate on Owen's creek, about fifteen miles from Frederick-town, the property of THOMAS OGLE.

Also, on Friday, the 25th of June, will be SOLD, three hundred acres of land called Stoney Meadow, and part of the Resurvey on Waggoner's Fancy, situate within twenty-six miles of Frederick-town, and five miles of Westminster-town, the property of PETER MOSSER; the whole of which is severally seized and taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of the general court, at the suit of the state of Maryland, and directed to me.

‡ The several sales will begin precisely at eleven o'clock on each day.

P. MANTZ, Sheriff.

Frederick county, May 17, 1790. 4

CASH,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

tf James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Botetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 4o J. W.

PITT

WILL stand this season at Mr. Bullen's stables, in the city of Annapolis, and on the north side of Severn river, and will cover at the moderate price of twenty-five shillings, or one and an half barrels of corn, to be paid before the mare goes to the horse, or pais their note of hand for three barrels of corn, payable on or before the first day of December next: the horse will be every Friday and Saturday on the north side of Severn. PITT was got by Chatham, his dam, three-quarters blooded, by Figure, eight years old, jet black, in high order, fifteen hands high, handsome, strong and active.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 27, 1790. 4

The Subscriber hath received, out of the last IMPORTATIONS *from* LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH he will sell at the most reduced prices, for CASH or good BILLS on LONDON.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

N. B. He is again reduced to the necessity of calling on all those who have been long indebted to him, by bond, note or open account, to make immediate payment, or he shall be under the disagreeable necessity of bringing suit to the next term. 4X J. M.

Donaldson and Gordon,

Coach and Harness-Makers, from Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced business in the line of their profession, on the south-west side of Gay-street, six doors below Market-street, where they now carry on the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS in its various branches. Any gentleman who may honour them with their custom shall be supplied on the shortest notice, and every exertion will be uniformly made to give satisfaction to their customers.

Baltimore, April 20, 1790. 4X

ROYAL GIFT,

AND THE

KNIGHT of MALTA,

WILL cover MARES and JENNETS at Mount-Vernon, the ensuing season—thereafter one of them will be removed from thence. The price for mares will be ten dollars, half a dollar per week for pasturage, and two and six pence to the groom; and for jennets three guineas, and two and six-pence. No charge will be made for pasturage of the latter, provided they are taken away by the first of August; but if longer continued the above price will be demanded thenceforward per week. The pasture and fences are good, but no warranty will be given against escapes or accidents.

The qualities and sizes of these two animals have been often described, it is only necessary, therefore, to add, that they have increased in size since last year.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Manager.

March 1, 1790. 3

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DILOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL.

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

J. R.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. 11 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD SPRIGG, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in proved, to

2 Rd. SPRIGG, jun. Admr.

OROONOKO,

STANDS at Mr. NICH. CARROLL's farm called The Plains, and covers at thirty shillings the season, cash, or three barrels of good sound corn, to be delivered on or before the fifteenth day of December next, at The Plains, or in the city of Annapolis, at the option of the owner of the horse. OROONOKO is upwards of fifteen hands high, was got by Old Sweeper out of a Lath mare; a deep bay, and rising six years old; his form is beautiful, and carriage elegant; spirit, strength and activity, are so blended in him as to render him a most eligible horse for the service he is put to.

JOHN MILLER, Overseer.

April 14, 1790. 4

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Prince-George's county, on the fifth Tuesday in June next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit, BELL-AIR, WOODCOCK's RANGE, Part of LARKIN's FOREST, RIDGELY's ADDITION, and Part of ENFIELD CHASE, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

6 BEN. OGLE.

April 5, 1790.

West River, May 2, 1790.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, a negro mulatto woman slave named BET, alias BET COCK, about twenty-eight years of age; she is a tall wench, and has a long visage, and down look; her apparel I cannot describe, as she has with her several suits, and them very good. The above woman went off in company with a mulatto free fellow named Tom Turner, who follows the water for a living, and calls her his wife. I will give ONE GUINEA for taking up the said woman and securing her so that her owner may get her again, or FIVE POUNDS for them both, provided she is under the free fellow's protection when taken.

3X JAMES DISNEY.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.